Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

VOL. XI. BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1879. NO. 16.

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

HAVE our Democratic friends heard from the West?

THE Democratic confederate ox has been gored out west.

THE Pope has refused to accept Archbishop Purcell's resignation.

THE Mormon Church is without a President, or Brigham Young has no successor.

IT IS estimated that the Democratic measures of reform will increase expenses about $3,200,000.

SENATOR BLAINE made a telling speech on the Army Bill on Monday, and Senator Conkling is on the list of speakers.

THERE are only nineteen ex-confederate soldiers in the Senate who declare in what way the Federal army is to be used.

THE labor troubles in England are increasing rather than diminishing. Last week 30,000 Durham miners went on a strike.

THE Pittsburgh *Telegraph* is of the opinion that there will soon be a Greenback platform to let, and that the party of the Centre is lucky in having a chaplain.

THE British force in South Africa have met with another reverse. A caravan of supplies and an escort of 140 men were nearly annihilated by 4,000 Zulu warriors.

FROM 1873 to 1878 the decline in value of the imports of the United States was more than $200,000,000, while our exports have increased in a proportionate degree.

THE National Board of Health will send a special commissioner to Cuba to study up the sources of yellow fever there, and recommend to Congress a bill which it has drawn up to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases.

THE Cardinal Vicar of Rome published a bitter complaint against the existence of Protestant schools there supported by foreign money. The Pope answered the complaint by appointing a committe to collect money with which to improve and build up the Catholic schools.

THIS is the way the Kansas City *Journal* puts it: "The debate now going on in the House of Representatives at Washington is rousing the old loyal spirit of the country. The people will not suffer the destruction of the Government any more by starvation than by shot and shell."

A DOG show opened in New York last week and over seven hundred animals were at the opening. A deer hound and pug dog are scheduled worth ten thousand dollars each, while an English setter, red setter, Irish wolf hound and setter pup are valued by their owner at five thousand dollars each.

THERE are some serious frauds committed upon the people in the administration of our county affairs by others than the Commissioners. We are working up the case, and shall soon be able to give our readers an interesting history of the inside workings of affairs among the Democratic roosters who hang about the Court House and vicinity at the people's expense.

THE Commissioner of Pensions was ready to begin the payment of arrears of pensions last week. Thousands of applications have already been examined and placed on file for payment. It is estimated that the disbursements in Philadelphia will approximate half a million, and in the State at large as much more, and possibly a million and a half. The disbursement of so large a sum, it is believed, will greatly help to stimulate the reviving of business interests and industries of the State.

The Committees.

Speaker Randall announced the House Committees last Friday, and they are reported as not being satisfactory to leading Democrats. The selection shows the evidence of the formation of a coalition between the Democratic and Greenback parties, for the purpose of forcing through a batch of obnoxious legislation. The displacement of Herr Smith from the Appropriation and putting him on an inferior committee, is a great disappointment to that gentleman and his friends. Similar treatment in the case of Mr. Overton causes much feeling, as the Speaker had assured his friends that it was his purpose to promote this gentleman, as he was one of the most efficient members of the delegation. It is alleged that certain mysterious influences have been actively exercised in directing the selection of committees, and it is asserted that as the season advances the true object the Speaker is aiming at will be fully disclosed. The composition of the committee on Ways and Means is regarded as being entirely in favor of a revenue tariff. Chairman Wood, in referring to this subject, says he anticipates very little opposition from Democrats on the committee to his tariff bill. The committee on Banking and Currency stands seven to four in favor of soft money. This is regarded as a great triumph on the part of the Greenbackers, and as showing conclusively that the alliance between the Democrats and Greenbackers is complete. The Coinage Committee is also constituted favorable to an unlimited coinage of silver and gold. The committee on Appropriation is composed of some of the ablest members in the House. Whether the chairman, Mr. Atkins, will be able to successfully manage this large committee, now numbering fifteen members, is a matter of much speculation. He has all along had some doubts as to the advisability of an increase in numbers, as it makes the committee an unwieldy body. In the formation of the committee on Pacific Railroads the Speaker seems to have been more fortunate, the friends of both the Texas and Central Pacific, two rival interests, expressing themselves as fully satisfied with his selection.

The Speaker has pursued an entirely different line of policy towards his opponents in the Speakership contest from that adopted by him in the organization of the committees of the Forty-fifth Congress. In the the organization of the committees then he displaced some of the most prominent Democrats from Missouri, Illinois and New York, who opposed him, and put them on obscure committees. Having realized that his action then was a grave error, he has in this instance taken precisely the opposite course. This, however, does not appear to mollify his opponents, who state they will avail themselves of every opportunity to manifest their indignation at the treatment received at his hands in the past.

The committee on Elections is composed of Messrs. Springer, Manning, Slemons, Speer, Colerick, Armfield, Beltzhoover, Sawyer, Phister, Keifer, Camp, Calkins, Field, Overton and Weaver. The composition of this committee is said to be favorable to Mr. Yocum. Mr. Weaver is a Greenbacker from Iowa.

THE best evidence that the Democracy will be threshed in 1880 is that McClure's organ is with it in spirit and sentiment. The *Times* is said to have a reputation for sound political opinions, but its sayings don't take well, even among the majority of its readers. The best evidence we have that the Republican party will win is that McClure is against us.

THE Democrats in Congress are attempting to embarrass the resumption of specie payments by forcing Secretary Sherman to pay the arrears of pensions out of the ten millions reserved for the redemption of fractional currency.

The Colored Exodus.

The movement among the colored people of the South to leave the land of bondage and immigrate to the West has assumed huge proportions. That which at first seemed but a small speck on the horizon, has grown to be a huge cloud. The great exodus is attracting attention in every part of the country, and many theories are advanced as to its result. The prime motive in this great scheme is for the black man to secure his rights, and it originated ten years ago. Work has been going on almost continuously, and is now being put into practice. The greatest number of colored people who have thus far left came from the State of Mississippi, where the iron hand of slavery continues to press hard upon them. It is not the slavery that existed a score of years ago, but it is that kind of bondage which forbids a man the exercise of the rights and privileges allotted by the Federal government. To be a freeman and not allowed to enjoy freedom is, if anything, worse than bondage without rights given by law.

In many localities in the South the negro is cheated out of what actually belongs to him. For instance, a landholder leases a small tract of land to a colored man, agreeing to take his compensation in cotton. Very well. The cotton is cultivated and the planter's share handed over. The laborer has no Cotton Gin, and his product must be ginned or it is comparatively valueless. The rich planter is the owner of a Gin, and to him must the colored man go, and another compensation is required. The cotton must now be put upon the market, but he has no agent. The planter has, however, and the colored man disposes of his crop to him. Off of the price agreed upon must come a heavy commission, which amounts to a third compensation. It will be seen that by the time the transaction is finished the poor man has little or nothing. Thus it goes, year in and year out. Patience has ceased to be a virtue, and the black man rises up and declares his independence.

Thousands of fertile acres lie unoccupied in the West, only awaiting the industrious hand to be made yield good crops. Why should the negro not be a factor in this grand scheme of cultivation? It may be urged by some that the negro is not acquainted with this mode of tilling the soil. Suppose he is not; he is able to learn, and the next generation will become good farmers. Another opposer of the movement says the climate is too severe for the colored man. If he can live in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts or the Canadas there is no good reason why he cannot live in Kansas, Missouri or Iowa. Many may die, but it is better to die protected than to be shot down by White Leaguers and redshirted riflemen. Poverty will stare many in the face for a few years to come, but to this they are not strangers. Having lived all their lives in drudgery and poverty, it will be an easy task to do so a little while longer, especially if there be hope of bettering the condition of those who come after. The frontiersman of every age and of every land has been compelled to do the same.

The movement should be managed carefully, so that every family is properly located. A National Committee of Immigration has been organized at Washington, and money and supplies will be furnished. While thousands are going, many thousands will be unable to secure a new home on account of being unable to go West. As it is, many go there with barely enough to pay their way, but so great is the cry for freedom in the right of suffrage and in matters of business that no sacrifice is too great.

SENATOR BLAINE will offer an amendment to the army bill, making it a penal offence for any person (except for persons named in the bill) to appear armed with deadly weapons within a mile of the place of holding elections.

Last Week's Elections.

The tide continues to turn in our favor. The challenge thrown out by hot-headed members of Congress from the South has been accepted by the North. The splendid victories of Pennsylvania in February, are now supplemented by similar ones in the East and West. In New England we did exceedingly well, while in Ohio unthought of victories crown us. In short, Republicanism won some significant victories, among them one in Columbus, Ohio, where Collins was elected Mayor over Dennison by a handsome majority, the first time in twenty-one years when a Republican reached that office. Though small in itself, every nerve was strung to save it to the Democrats, for the demoralizing effect of losing an ancient stronghold, and that the capital of the State, was dreadful to think of. The day before the election it was set down as good for one thousand Democratic majority, but now Dennison is beaten by nearly as many. The success attending the canvass for the Mayoralty went with the rest of the city ticket, and the Republicans will have a majority of five in Council. To this we say, "Amen."

In Cincinnati a heavy vote was polled, equalling that at the election of President, and Jacobs, Republican, has been chosen Mayor over Harris, Democrat, by one thousand majority, and the Republican city ticket carried with the exception of Police Judge. So we go.

A coalition was formed between the Democrats and Nationals in Cleveland, with the hope of defeating the Republicans, but it was overthrown and the Republican ticket chosen, with a single exception, by fifteen hundred majority. Just as we expected, only a little more so.

Returns from the smaller towns of Ohio show that in Sandusky the Democrats elected Rush R. Sloane Mayor, but the Council is a tie, the School Board, Marshal and Commissioner, and probably the Solicitor, are Republican. Fremont, Akron and Painesville are Democratic, but Geneva, Warren, Elyria and Ravena are Republican. All the small towns on the Reserve show Republican gains. Ohio is considered a pivotal State; and this turn is bad for the Democratic hopes of next autumn and of 1880. Run well, don't we?

In Michigan the Democrats and Nationals went "halvers," but the Republicans beat them out of their boots by more than 5,000 majority. This Waterloo will tell very heavily upon the Greenback party, as Michigan was the source of a great deal of National hope. Five thousand isn't so bad.

"Coming events cast their shadows before."

A PARTY of seven Indians recently attacked Sergeant Kennedy, late signal observer at Deadwood, and a private soldier named Baden, of the Second Cavalry. The two men were eating lunch at Mizpah, forty-five miles from Fort Keogh, their destination, when fired upon. Baden was instantly killed and Kennedy badly wounded. The latter kept the Indians at bay with a six shooter until assistance arrived. Baden was scalped. Kennedy will probably recover.

GENERAL John C. Fremont, Governor of Arizona, is making an effort to make the desert "blossom as the rose." He has submitted to the government a plan for bringing the waters of the Gulf of California back to their old basin in Southern California, which, he says, "would create an island sea suitable for navigation about two hundred miles long, fifty miles broad, and three hundred feet deep, converting what is now a desert region into a highway of commerce."

IT IS estimated by far-sighted calculators that the discussion of the appropriation bills has cost the Democratic party about one million votes.

"Sold Again."

The Greenback party of Ohio has been delivered over to the Democracy. This bargain and sale of a political party furnishes another illustration of the spider and fly story.

The first move made towards the transfer of the rag baby to the rag man was that of fixing the date of the Greenback convention on precisely the same day, and in the same city, as that upon which the Democratic convention is to meet. Arrangements have been made to pack the Greenback convention with Democrats, and in this way will it subserve the dictates of the kite to which it appears to be the tail.

A few members of the rag baby kite-tail squad have become obstreperous, and want the date of the convention changed from June to May. It is doubtful whether it can be done, as the price has been paid, and some boy's got the chink. Thus it goes! The handful of inflationists who yet remain in the arena are making a good thing out of it by imposing upon the credulity of innocent, unsuspecting men.

RECENT advices from Washington show that the Democratic leaders are worse dumbfounded than at first over the elections in Ohio, New Jersey, Kansas and Illinois. The Ohio Democrats particularly hoped that the official figures would be more favorable, and have ever since been damning their Southern brethren up one side and down the other for their indiscretion. Even Wallace who is one of the very few far-seeing and lever-headed Democrats in Congress, is not "fully satisfied with the result." Since these elections a number of the Northern Democrats have been getting shaky on the political riders, and are secretly urging that Congress gets rid of the appropriation bills and goes home as soon as possible. The majority are also more disposed to compromise than they were.

WE HAVE received from Messrs. Dunn, Barlow & Co's Mercantile Agency a comparative statement of the failures in the United States for the first quarter of 1879. They number 2,524; in 1878 they footed up 3,335; and in 1877 the total number was 2,869. The liabilities for the quarter ending March 31, amount $43,112,665; during the same period in 1878, $82,078,826; during the same period in 1877, $54,538,070. This statement ought to encourage us, as it shows that we are slowly but surely regaining what we lost in the panic. The first three months of 1879, show fewer "breakups" than we have had in three years.

GOADED to desperation by the late Republican victories in municipal elections, a number of Democratic organs are openly advocating a combination between the Democrats and Nationals. Last week's *Watchman*, for instance, believes that it can and ought to be done. We advise every Republican in Centre county to steer clear of this hydra-headed party. Realizing that victory cannot be won by themselves, an attempt will be made to capture the third party, but we predict a falling through of this scheme. Republicans, beware!

THE New York *Times*, after an elaborate review of the Presidential canvass in every State, concludes "that Grant is the candidate favored by an overwhelming majority of the Republican party, and that Tilden is the deliberate choice of a majority of the Democratic party sufficient to secure his nomination."

GENERAL MILES is not afraid of an Indian war this season unless the young braves can be "bulldozed" at the sun dance in June. The young braves ought to go South, where "bulldozing" is done in the highest style of the barbaric ages. Go south, red man.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* says Ohio will lead off with at least 20,000 majority, next fall, for the Republican candidate for Governer.

Newspaper Jottings.

—The Greencastle *Press* has been enlarged.

—The Cambria *Freeman* looks handsome in its new dress.

—The Bradford daily *New Era* has been enlarged to a nine column paper.

—A Battle Creek, Michigan, paper has started up with such a name as the *Nightly Moon*.

—Port Crawford, local of the Huntingdon *Monitor*, has been chosen 1st lieutenant of a company of N. G.

—The managers of the Titusville *Herald* have been compelled to enlarge that paper to eight columns to the page.

—The Reading *Times and Dispatch* was twenty-one years old on the 4th. Did it vote Rep. or Dem. on the attainment of its majority?

—The Philadelphia *Evening Star* celebrated its thirteenth anniversary on the 2nd. It is a paper to whose columns anything like dullness is a total stranger.

—A Western editor thus kindly alludes to a contemporary: "He is young yet, but he can sit at his desk and brush cobwebs from the ceiling with his ears."

—Claude DeHaven, of the *Court Journal*, announces that he will soon publish a portrait-ic group of principal paragraphers. He will have to enlarge his paper to get 'em all in.

—Hon. M. Edgar King, editor of the Blair county *Radical*, has been appointed to a desk in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg. We congratulate him.

—Altoona is to have a new paper about the 1st of May to be called *Town Talk*, with James H. Ewing, late of the *Mirror*, as publisher, and W. George Wilson, one of the Pennsylvania railroad clerks, as city editor.

—Frank E. Nevins, a Springfield, Ill., correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, was recently committed to jail by the Illinois Legislature for contempt, in refusing to tell who gave him information that certain legislators had been bribed.

—Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. Geo. Jones, of the New York *Times*, makes the literary selections for the supplement of the Sunday edition of that paper, and Miss Dana, daughter of Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, frequently does newspaper work.

—The German Socialists publish a paper in London which they call *Liberty*. Its sale in Germany was prohibited. They changed the title to *Bismarck*, and now are amused to know that not even *Bismarck* is permitted to appear in the land of the Teutons.

—The oil country is a bad place for newspapers. Says the Titusville *Herald*: What is killing off the newspapers so hereabouts? We counted fourteen that died within eighteen months, the other day, and now we are called to attend the funeral of the Edenburg *Herald* and Parker *Daily*.

—Major Ben. Perley Poore, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, has been superseded as clerk of the Printing Committee, a position he has held for eighteen years. Senator Anthony immediately appointed him clerk of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

—Kingston, Jamaica, appears to be the paradise of the penny-a-liner. The *Jamaica Creole* prints a standing offer of a penny a line of eight words for the latest city news, which must be "matters of fact, written in a legible hand, in faultless English, and without any opinions whatever." Its penny-a-liners have to be registered at the office, and receive pay on the day their items are printed.

—The following is not an extract from a fourth of July oration, but simply the closing paragraph of an article on the press of the oil regions, in the Titusville *Herald*: "But who is equal to these things? The *true* press makes property more secure everywhere, enterprise more alert, is ally of the church, the spokesman of the parlor, it is pure enough to touch the lips of a child, or the robes of an angel, and is vigorous enough for a life and death grapple with imps of low or devils of high degree, in any walk of life, however enshrined in custom or entrenched in power."

Poetry.

THE GREAT HARVEST YEAR.

[The harvest of the year 1878 was the largest harvest that ever ripened in America. The exports of food were much greater than ever before.]

The night the century ebbed out, all worn with
work and sin,
The night a twentieth century, all fresh with
hope, came in,
The children watched, the evening long, the
midnight clock to see,
And to wish one another "A Happy Century!"
They climbed upon my knee, and they tum-
bled on the floor,
And Bob and Nell came begging me for stories
of the War!

But I told Nell that I could tell no tales but
tales of peace—
God grant that for a hundred years the tales of
War might cease!
I told them I would tell them of the blessed
Harvest Store,
Of the year in which God fed men as they ne'er
were fed before;
For, till that year of matchless cheer, since
suns or worlds were made,
Never sent to other lands such gifts of daily
bread.

The war was done, and men began to live in
peaceful ways,
For thirteen years of hopes and fears, dark
nights, joyful days.
If wealth would slip, if wit would trip, and
neither would avail,
"No! the seed time and the harvest," saith the
Lord, "shall never fail."

And to all change of ups and downs, to every
hope and fear,
To men's amaze came round the days of the
Great Harvest Year,
When God's command bade all the land join
heart and soul and mind,
And health and wealth, and hand and land, for
feeding half mankind.

So hot the noons of ripe July, that men took
day for sleep,
And when the night shone clear and bright,
they took their time to reap;
Nor can the men cut all the grain when hun-
gry worlds are fed,
So the ready Ruths and Orpahs are gleaning in
their stead.

All through the heated summer day the Kan-
sas maidens slept,
All through the night, with laughter light,
their moonlight vigil kept;
From set of sun the kindly moon until the
break of day
Watched o'er their lightsome harvest work,
and cheered them on their way.
They drove their handsome horses down, they
drove them up again,
While "click, click, click," the rattling knives
cut off the heavy grain;
Before it falls, around the straw the winding
wires wind,
And the well ordered sheaves are left in still
array behind.
So laughing girls the harvest reap, all chatter-
ing the while,
While "click, click, click," the shears keep
their chorus mile by mile;
And lazy Morning blushes when she sees the
harvest stands
In ordered files, those miles on miles, to feed
the hungry lands.

Far in the South from day to day a living tide
swept forth,
As, wave on wave, the herds of kine flowed
slowly to the North.
Great broad-horned oxen, tender-eyed, and
such as Juno loved,
In troops no man could number, across the
prairie moved;
Behind, along their wavy line, the brown
rancheros rode,
From east to west, from west to east, as north
the column flowed,
To keep the host compact and close from morn
to setting sun,
Nor for the day were one astray, in that great
tide poured on.
A fair-haired Saxon boy beside commanded the
array,
And as it flowed along the road, I heard the
stripling say,
"'Tis God's conv and these beeves shall stand
upon the Cheviot Hills,
The land to feed where rippling Tweed the
lowland dews distills."
So the great herd flows Northward, as the All-
Father wills.

—*Edward Everett Hale, in Harper's Magazine.*

AT THE LAST.

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide
And flowers are sweetest at the eventide,
And birds most musical at close of day,
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is holy, but a holier charm
Lies folded close in Evening's robe of balm,
And weary man must love her best,
For morning calls to toil, but night to rest.

She comes from heaven and on her wing doth
bear
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer;
Footsteps of angels follow in her trace,
To shut the weary eyes of day in peace.

All things are hushed before her as she throws
O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose;
There is a calmer beauty and a power
That morning knows not, in the evening hour.

Until the evening we must weep and toil—
Plow life's stern furrow, dig the weedy soil—
Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way,
And bear the heat and burden of the day.

Oh! when our sun is setting may we glide,
Like summer evening, down the golden tide;
And leave behind us, as we pass away,
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay.

Our Story Teller.

Loved at Last.

BY LOU.

In the pretty little morning-room at Hazel Court Castle, breakfast was laid for two persons. Mrs. Arment, a fine, benevolent looking old lady, with gray hair combed down smoothly on her high, white forehead, and sat there waiting for her son, who was not yet down.

"Good-morning, dear mother!" said young Arment, presently entering the room. "Any letters?" he added, glancing at the table.

"Not yet, my boy. Ah, here is Pat with the postbag. Open it, Edwin, while I pour the coffee."

"One for you, mother, mine!" said her son, examining a foreign postmark on a thin, soft letter, and passing it to Mrs. Arment, "and two for myself."

He proceeded to open his own letters, but from time to time cast anxious glances at the one his mother was reading, and totally neglected his breakfast, which, unheeded, was fast growing cold.

"Is it from Vida, mother? What does she say? When is she coming home?" he asked, his patience at length worn out by the slow and deliberate way in which the old lady pursued the closely written lines.

"How can you expect me to answer so many questions at once?" said Mrs. Arment, laughing. "Listen" she proceeded, reading the letter. "'We leave Paris on Wednesday morning, and shall arrive in London late in the evening, and remain there all night. On Thursday my friends, Capt. and Mrs. Langvin, will see me safely into the train which leaves Euston Square for Hazel Court at 2 o'clock, so that I shall be at home in time for dinner. Edwin can meet me at the station. Dear, kind Edwin! How I long to be with you and him again!' There, my boy, that is all. The first part of the letter contains only an account of farewell visits."

"She will be here on Thursday evening, and now it is Monday; only three more days to wait," repeated Edwin half to himself. "Mother," he added, aloud, "will it not be nice to have her back again?"

"Yes, my son," replied Mrs. Arment, slowly; "very."

Edwin relapsed into silence, and appeared to be totally absorbed in a happy revery, while his mother glanced at him rather anxiously.

Mrs. Arment was a widow, her husband having died eight years ago, when Edwin, their only child, was eighteen years old. Since then, Mrs. Arment had lavished all her affection on her son, "the young squire," as he was called, and well he merited all her love and care. He was tall, broad-shouldered, and handsome, with clusters of thick brown hair stealing over his broad, high forehead. His was a face that any woman might love and trust.

"Bless him!" was the heartfelt prayer of many a sick and suffering creature, whose burden of pain had been lightened by his kindness and generosity in the hour of need.

Vida Brooks was Mrs. Arment's ward and adopted child. She was the daughter of a schoolfellow of the squire's, who being a widower, and himself dying when his little girl was only nine years old, left her small fortune of two thousand pounds, to the care of his early friend.

The parentless girl was welcomed to her new home, and found a second father and mother in her kind guardian and his wife. She was a winning little creature, and a warm friendship soon sprang up between her and her now constant companion, Edwin.

With the latter, however, as they grew older, and Vida changed from a pretty child to a beautiful woman, nearly two years ago, Vida went to finish her education in France, Edwin felt that the whole happiness of his future life depended upon her answer to his question which had so often trembled on his lips: "Vida, darling, I love you—will you be my wife?"

It still remained unasked when she went away.

Not without anxiety and misgiving for her son's happiness had Mrs. Arment watched his growing love for her adopted daughter; for though she loved the latter almost as well as though she had been her own child, yet she could not hide from herself the fact that hers was not the nature or disposition to feel the depth and unchangeableness of love which would characterize that of her son. His, she knew, would be the one love of his life.

And now Vida, after her two years' absence in a foreign land, was coming home for good. What would Edwin's fate be? Ah! if he had only known, not so calm and happy would him been the smile upon his face as he stood there think of the absent one, and dreaming happy dreams of the future in which she was always by his side.

* * * * * * * *

"No mother; no need to keep the dinner back; we shall be home in time, exclaimed Edwin, on the day of Vida's expected arrival. "I will make old Brownie exert himself a little more than usual," he continued, laughing. "Adieu, my mother," he called out, gravely; and, jumping into the pony phaeton, he started for the station, fully half an hour too soon.

"How happy he is?" said his mother, gazing fondly after him. "I pray he may always be so. So handsome and so good, she surely cannot help loving him."

Yes, happy and contented was the young squire as he sped gayly along. Was he not going to meet the idol of his soul, the girl whom he hoped one day to make his wife?

But as he neared the station his heart began to beat a little faster. What if residence in a foreign land had changed the girl he remembered? What if—but no, banish the thought! She would be just the same; nothing would change her.

Edwin paced the platform impatiently. How slowly the time passed! Would the train never come? Yes, there it was at last; puffing and snorting, it labored slowly into the station, as if tired with its journey, stopped, and from a first-class carriage stepped a young girl, who looked about her for a few moments, espied Edwin, rushed up to him with hands outstretched.

"Edwin, Edwin! how glad I am to see you again! Have you no welcome for me?" she continued, for Edwin, all his courage flown, remained mute before the dazzling vision presented to his view.

Beautiful she had been when last he saw her, but now—ah! how shall I describe that lovely face, rendered the more bewitching by the French bonnet perched so coquettishly on her rich brown hair, while her pouting lips seemed made expressly to be kissed? Edwin, just awakened from his stupor, felt sorely tempted, and——

"Shall I see to the lady's luggage, sir?" said a porter, touch his cap.

"Yes, yes! See that it is sent to the Court at once," answered the squire, hastily.

"All right, sir," answered the man, walking away.

"You have not yet said that you are glad to see me, Edwin. How silent you are, sir! exclaimed Vida, saucily.

"My pleasure is too deep for words," he answered, gazing earnestly at her features. "But come, Vi; mother is waiting to welcome you home."

"How delightful to have at last escaped from Madam Francatelli's strict *regime!*" said Vida, leaning back in the pony phaeton. "How nice to be at home once more! Ah, there is the dear old Court. Look, Edwin, is not the view splendid from here?"

"Lovely!" he answered, seeing nothing but the face before him.

"Welcome home, my dear," exclaimed Mrs. Arment, taking her adopted daughter in her arms and kissing her affectionately. "Welcome to Hazel Court."

"And now, Edwin," exclaimed Vida, when, half an hour later, they were seated at dinner, "you must take me to see all our old haunts. I long to renew my acquaintance with the familiar spots."

Thus walks and drives were arranged together, and for a fortnight Edwin lived in a happy dream. At the end of that time, he asked Vida to be his wife.

"My darling," he said, "I have loved you for years, ever since the first day I saw you, a little, delicate child. Ah, turn not away from me!" he continued, passionately. "Give me a little hope! Say that you will try to love me, and I will be content. Without your affection, life to me will be worthless. Speak, dearest, one little word, yes or no. Will you be my wife?"

And she loved him only as a brother; but he was so good, so handsome! And then, she had never seen any one she liked better.

"Vida, speak to me—keep me not in suspense! Or have I offended you?" he continved, tortured by her silence.

"No, no—not that! I was surprised, that is all. Yes, Edwin, I will be your wife."

"My darling, you do not know how happy you have made me," he said, his voice trembling with emotion.

Then he took her in his arms and kissed her tenderly and reverently.

"Now," he observed, "let us go and tell my mother."

"Mother," he said, leading the blushing young girl up to her, "wish me joy; Vida is to be my wife, and I am the happiest man in England."

"Bless you, my children!" said Mrs. Arment, joy and thankfulness suffusing her matronly face, now that the question was settled.

* * * * * * * *

"Mamma," said Vida (she always called Mrs. Arment mamma), one morning at breakfast, about a week later, "Edwin has promised to take me to the abbey this morning."

"Very well, my dear; you will go in the pony phaeton, of course, and I will tell the cook to put up some nice sandwitches; you will feel hungry with the drive. Do not stay too long."

The little phaeton was soon brought round to the door, and the lovers started, careless and happy as children, little thinking that the events of that morning were to decide the fate of both.

Stellafont Abbey was situated about three miles from Hazel Court. Before the time of bluff King Hall it had been a noble structure; but when the capricious "defender of the faith" destroyed all the religious houses and seized upon the lands belonging to them, it suffered with the rest. Now it but added one to the number of picturesque ruins which are to be seen in almost every part of England.

Long they wandered amongst the remains of former splendor, thinking of the time when the monks of old had trodden that very spot; then, at length tired out, they seated themselves on some loose, moss-covered stones, and Edwin read, in his rich, deep voice, the "Idyls of the Kings," which he had brought with him. Ah, love's young dream is sweet—enjoy it while you may!

Suddenly Vida trembled, and started to her feet.

"What was that, Edwin? Did you hear nothing?"

"No, my darling."

"Hush! Listen! There it is again; a moan, as if of some one in pain. What can it be?"

It was plainly heard now that Edwin had ceased reading, and seemed to come from behind the wall against which they had been leaning.

"We must go and see what it is," said Edwin. "Perhaps some one is hurt."

Quickly they went around to the other side of the abbey, where the walls were lower, and having found a spot where the stones had fallen away until they were level with the ground, they proceeded to the spot whence seemed to come the sounds.

There among the stones, rubbish and tangled grass lay a man, apparently dying. His features were ghastly pale, and his thick, dark hair matted with the blood which flowed from a deep wound in his right temple.

"Poor fellow!" said Edwin, trying to force into his mouth a little of the wine which he carried in a flask. "Who is he, I wonder? Dearest, you remain with him while I go and procure help. We must take him home and see if anything can be done for him."

He started off at once, while the half frightened but pitying girl took her handkerchief and tenderly and carefully bound up the wound upon the sufferer's forehead. Then she placed his head gently on her lap, and waited for her lover's return. Tarrying thus, she had time to examine the stranger's appearance. In spite of his unnatural pallor, how handsome he looked as he lay there, his hair tumbled, the rich, dark lashes resting on his cheeks! He was evidently a gentleman—an artist, for his sketch book and pencils lay scattered around.

Was he dying? Would he be dead before help could be procured? How slowly the time seemed to pass! Would Edwin never return? Yes, there he came at last, accompanied by two farm laborers carrying a plank.

"He do look mortal bad, your honor," said one of the men.

Gently they laid him on the plank, the young squire telling them to bear him to Hazel Court.

"My darling," he then said, "will you take the phaeton and go home to prepare my mother, and tell the servants to get ready a room and everything necessary? In the meantime I will fetch the nearest doctor."

"My dear, what is the matter?" Mrs. Arment, as Vida, pale and excited, entered the room where she was sitting. "What has happened? Edwin—"

"No, mamma, nothing is the matter with Edwin; but there has been an accident. We found a stranger lying in the abbey ruins, with a deep cut in his forehead; they are bringing him here."

Mrs. Arment gave a sigh of relief.

"Poor fellow!" she said; "I will go and tell the servants to prepare for him."

Presently they brought the wounded man in and laid him gently on the bed.

The doctor came, looked at him, and shook his head, but finally pronounced that, though the wound was severe, with careful nursing and quiet—

"Everything shall be done for him," interrupted Mrs. Arment.

"No doubt of it, madam—no doubt at all. He is in good hands. Good day. I will call in again this evening."

* * * * * * * *

Carefully and tenderly they nursed the stranger, but for a week he lay utterly unconscious of all that passed around, and severe was the struggle between life and death; but a length the former conquered.

Every day Vida paid a visit to the sick chamber, and one day she stood questioning the faithful old servant who had been constituted head nurse.

"He passed a very quiet night, Miss Vida, and this morning seems much—"

"Where am I?" said a feeble voice from behind the bed curtains.

Vida started, and approached the bed.

"Hush!" she said, softly; "you must not talk. You have been ill, but are with friends."

The invalid fixed his gaze wonderingly and inquiringly upon her face, and it thrilled through her with a power she never felt before.

From that time the sick man's progress was rapid, and Vida's visits became more frequent and of longer duration. Nothing had the power to lull him to sleep like her soft, sweet voice reading to him from his favorite authors. Then he was able to come down stairs and lie upon the sofa, and Vida would play and sing or read to him for hours, as his fancy prompted; for was he not an invalid, and therefore a privileged person?

And to Vida these interviews were becoming dangerously sweet. He talked to her, as no one had ever done before, of his wanderings in foreign lands—of perilous adventures among the snow-covered Alps, of balmy days passed in Italy, until she felt that the greatest joy in life would be to visit them again with him. And then he, knowing her to be Edwin's promised wife, told her of his love; and she, forgetful of duty, of her plighted troth, of everything but her mad, passionate love for this man, promised to be his—to fly with him.

At first Edwin had remarked upon her change of manner to himself, and protested against her spending so much time with the stranger; but she met his complaints with a reproach.

"You are too exacting, Edwin, and you know he is our guest; we must pay him some attention," she said, rather impatiently.

Edwin sighed.

"Forgive me, dearest, if I do seem exacting," he said. "It is caused by my great love for you. I can't bear the thought of any one else monopolizing your time. If you would only tell me," he continued, earnestly, "when I may hope to call you my own! Dearest, when shall our wedding be? Say, shall it be next month?"

"Next month? No, no; that is much too soon. We are happy as we are; why do you wish to change? Next summer will be quite soon enough; or—or—perhaps in the spring."

And with that he was compelled to be satisfied.

The invalid was almost well now—would, indeed, soon be able to leave them, and then, Edwin thought, things would resume their old course, and he would be happy again. The stranger's name, he had told them, was Maurice Arlington. He was an artist, and had been sketching the abbey at the time of the accident. Climbing up the broken, crumbling wall to get a better view, his foot had slipped, and, in falling, he must have struck his head against the sharp corner of a projecting stone.

Five more weeks passed. All was confusion and terror at the Hazel Court. Vida Brooks and Maurice Arlington had gone—fled together, was whispered in the servants' hall. They had missed them at breakfast, and, on going to Vida's room, had found the bed unslept in, and a note for Edwin lying on the dressing table.

Hastily he tore it open and read:

"EDWIN:—I do not ask you to forgive me; my sin has been too great for that. I was never worthy of your love and trust. Seek not to follow me; before you can find me I shall be Maurice's wife. VIDA."

Gone—his Vida! It could not be true! Yet here was her handwriting to prove it.

A deep groan escaped the young squire's pallid lips.

"False! heartless!" he muttered, between his clenched teeth. "This is the way he repays our kindness! The treacherous villain! She, too, must have been false—utterly false! Forget her? Yes, if I can."

And thus ended the romance of his life.

* * * * * * * *

Nine long years were added to the past.

In a small, poorly-furnished room in a narrow London street, a woman lay dying, her only companion a little girl. Her face was thin and haggard; but the hair which strayed over her pillow was long and glossy, and her bright orbs, which burned with the fever of expectation, were large and glaring, and shaded by long, silken lashes, telling of much former beauty.

"He will not come," she murmured. "Ah, no! why should he? He cannot forget the past."

But there was a step upon the stairs; the door opened, and some one entered.

"Edwin!" cried the dying woman, struggling to raise herself. "You have come."

"Yes, Vida, I have. Alas, that I should find you thus!"

"I feared that you had not received my letter, or—or that you could not forgive the past," she said, sinking back upon the pillow.

"I forgave you, Vida, long ago."

"I have been sorely punished for my sin," she answered. "My husband, after spending all my money, left me, to earn, as best I might, a living for myself and little girl. It was a just punishment, and I do not repine. But Louise, my innocent darling, it is of her I would speak. Promise, Edwin, for the sake of the old love, that you will take her and cherish her when I am gone. She will have no one else," she continued, feverishly. "Promise me, Edwin, and I shall die happy."

Faithfully he gave the desired promise, and well he kept his word. He remained with her until the last, and then took the sorrowing orphan home to his mother. Under their loving care Louise grew up a better and nobler woman than her mother had been. In the after years, she loved and married her guardian, and so he was happy and loved at last. "Peace cometh after retribution."

That Mysterious Clock.

We all have our superstitions, and they are at times so strong as to confirm the belief that there is a spiritual agency at work in giving signs of coming evil, for it is noticeable that mostly signs and tokens believed in are regarded as precursors of ill. Every family has its superstitions as well as its "skeleton" in the closet, and these impart themselves to the children. They in turn may modify or change somewhat the impressions of childhood, but there are times of "great difficulties, imminent danger, or deep distress" when they will well up in one form or another and exercise and influence we cannot control however much we attempt to deride it—unwelcome as Banquo's ghost and as hard to put down. The story we are about to relate is told by the mother herself. It will be remembered that not long since two little children were run over by a train on the P. & E. railroad passing through Lock Haven and killed. The mother of those children had a clock that had run down and was out of repair. On a day or two before the fatal accident she was in the room where the clock was, and at the hour on which her children were to be killed on a day near at hand, and when a train was passing her house on the line of the road, she was startled by the stopped clock striking one! She told of the incident, and said that she felt it an omen, but it was not particularly noticed by those she told. Imagine her surprise and alarm when, on the next day and about the same time when the train was passing, that stopped clock spoke out with its single knell and struck one again! Those ominous tones were soon followed by the killing of the children! But the story of the clock does not end here. The timepiece was again repaired and set agoing, so that its striking might not awaken such alarming fears, but it only ran a few days when it was broken in winding up, and again was a stopped clock. Recently it awakened new alarm by once more striking that ominous one! Fears were aroused that another death would ensue, and a son that was going to the woods was prevailed upon not to go, and a sick daughter was looked upon as being doomed. But Death had not singled out either one of them, though the voice of the clock was soon after confirmed by the news of the death of her daughter's infant. And this is the story of that mysterious clock. —*Clinton Democrat.*

A Love Story.

He came into the *Tribune* office with an air—besides that which followed him from the door—which denoted that he understood perfectly the gravity of the occasion, as well as dangerous positions in which he was placing himself.

"Why," he asked falteringly and in accents wild, of the first man that could be found who was not busy, "why did Mr. Luer marry a violiniste?"

"Give it up, sir! give it up! What's that to me?" demanded the editor, sternly.

"Why, I just thought you'd like to know."

"Well, why did Mr. Luer marry a violiniste?"

The visitor grew deathly pale and nervously clutched the door knob, but he raised up his voice and spake, and when he spake he said:

"Because he loved Urso!"

And now a mound of fresh earth, a wreath of cut flowers, and two pine boards about seven feet apart, mark the late resting-place of the brilliant but adventurous young man. The editor is preparing to go to Pueblo, and will probably have the preliminaries completed by the time of the opening of the new State institutions there for the use of great bus injured minds. Such is life.—Denver (Col.) *Tribune.*

THE RED FLAG.

Communism Wild, Rampant and Mighty in Chicago.

A Monster Rally of Socialistic Odds and Ends—Forty Thousand Massed Mobocrats in Council—Armed Revolutionists and Incendiaries on Parade.

[Special Correspondence Globe-Democrat.]

CHICAGO, March 24.—The emotional thermometers along the lakeside still marks 365° in the shade, excitement runs high throughout this city over the tremendous and unexpected communistic or socialistic demonstrations of Saturday night and yesterday. It was an astonishment to everybody. Though it was known that these wild anarchists elected one State Senator and three members of the present Legislature from the city, no one ever dreamed of their real strength until this display. The secrecy and thoroughness of their organization are shown by the fact that the vast assemblage, with its bands and its banners, its military companies, its inflammatory orators, and its delegations from abroad, came together without one perceptible note of preparation, without a line of advertising, without a hint of the vast proportions it was to assume. All the arrangements were profoundly secret, and outsiders, who have never taken the revolutionary oath and exchanged its grips and passwords, simply know that the rabble were to hold a meeting Saturday night. Imagine, then, the amazement of the solid moneyed and broad-clothed Chicagonese when

THE IMMENSITY OF THE MOVEMENT,

with all its evidences of thorough preconcert of understanding and action, burst upon them. Such a crowd, such an outpouring of all the hard-scrabble elements of society, such a mighty muster of reckless and lawless visionaries and ruffians, was never before known in the history of the city.

The meeting was called at 8 o'clock Saturday night, at Exposition Hall, and long before the hour thousands of steaming mobocrats were trampling and crushing each other in a mad struggle to get in. All the doors of the vast building were as nothing to the monstrous mass of unsavory humanity that writhed and kicked and fought to enter, pell mell, whole legions at once. By 8:30 the streets in the neighborhood were blockaded, and all the evening trains and street car lines brought hosts of reinforcements. Doorkeepers and policemen were powerless even to protect the women and children, who were trodden under foot by the surging mob. Every nationality under heaven, or above the other place—American, Dutch, Irish, Bohemian, Bavarian, French, Poles, Italian, African and heathen Chinee—joined in the mad, sweaty scramble. Every foul slum and purlieu, every moral and social sewer in the city seemed to have vomited its contents on the streets and around the huge caravansary where "the rights of man" were to be asserted and maintained. Thieves, pick-pockets, low-browed villians, who only haunt where crime is plotted or outrage done, roughs and thugs of every type and degree, and swarms of flash-dressed, paint daubed, night-prowling wantons swelled the mighty throng of filth and sin and lawlessness. But among these viler classes were scattered thousands of well-dressed laborers and artisans, giving a tinge of respectability and deeper purpose to the whole affair. About 8:30 some 400

WELL ARMED AND UNIFORMED MEN

marched up the street to the music of a military band, and forcing their way through the dense masses that were still striving to gain admission, filed into the hall with their muskets at a right shoulder shift and attempted to go through a drill. The jam rendered this utterly impossible, so they stacked arms and detailed detailed detachments for guard and police duty. Still the unclean tide poured in at every door until the immense structure would hold not another one. Platforms and benches broke down with crash after crash, and the howls and screams of the wounded added to the din. The stairways of the galleries were nailed up for fear of their giving way under the weight of the multitudes that continually piled on multitudes already there. And at last, while thousands still strove to enter, the doors were closed, and the pandemonium was shut in. Forty thousand red flag revolutionists in council. The walls emblazoned with the old legends of the French *sans culottes*, "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," "One for All and All for One," and similar inscriptions of meditated anarchy and universal division in a dozen semi-barbaric dialects. Music, shouting, beer drinking, fogs of vilest tobacco smoke, crashes of benches and tables, clinking of glasses, laughter, oaths, bedlam myriad fold magnified and confounded. The whole affair was ostensibly to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of

THE PARIS COMMUNE,

in 1848 and 1871, and the programme embraced drills of their military organizations, revolutionary speeches by cosmopolitan orators and war songs by their choral societies. The vastness of the crowd prevented the carrying out of any regular order of exercises. Parsons, the English orator, got lost in the mob and could not be got to the stand. Schmidt, the Socialist nominee for Mayor, delivered a fiery harrangue in German, urging his comrades to stand by their arms until this country shall be free indeed, and the rights of the brotherhood established, and closed with a call for three cheers for "liberty, equality and brotherhood." A dance had been announced, but was impossible; and so, all through the night, the great hive swarmed and buzzed,

drank, smoked and talked, yelled, cheered, sweated and stunk. The street cars run all night, the multitude ebbed and flowed, and at eight o'clock in the morning had not entirely dispersed. A few hours later they began to reassemble, and all day yesterday the strange, wild seance went out on with thousands in attendance during the later hours. It is said they raised $15,000 by the demonstration, and declare that they will carry at least five wards in the city election, which takes place next week.

A PROFOUND SENSATION

among the property owning, capital holding classes of the city, and their amazement at its strength is not unmingled with apprehension as to its possible results. Some of the leading business men declare themselves in favor of promptly disarming the communistic military organizations, which are clearly in violation of the laws of the State; and they say, in case of any outbreak, they should urge the sternest and most decisive measures, deeming grape and canister the only proper remedies for outlawry such as these fanatics threaten.

Many of the communists themselves have no idea what they want or intend to do, but are permeated by a vague desire to change their condition for the better, without knowing how it is to be done. Others are moved by their malignant spirit of hate and envy which would tear down everything and everybody that is higher or better than themselves. And others are only anxious for the excitement of any clash or uprising that promises a chance for plunder. But there are some of them who, however ignorant or careless of the ends they wish to attain, or the means by which they propose to attain them, have sufficient method in their madness to set forth a very plausible

BILL OF GRIEVANCES.

They say the whole Government is run in the interest of the capitalists and monopolies. Such colossal fortunes as Vanderbilt's, of $100,000,000, and such vast corporations as Jay Gould's Pacific railroad system, representing perhaps $250,000,000, could never have been built up under any normal condition of things. The people's lands, homesteads of untold millions of laboring men, have been squandered upon piratical railroad companies, and the people's money and credit lent in sums beyond all computation to scores of grinding corporate plunderers. The patent laws have built up ruthless and burdensome monopolies, and every tariff law from the foundation of the republic has robbed the people to enrich the factory lords of the favored East. The whole financial legislation of the last fifteen years has been but wholesale pocket picking, by which millions of the people have been impoverished to swell the monstrous gains of the bankers and bondholders. Presidents, Cabinets, Congresses and Legislatures have joinedin the thieving, people-destroying eruside, and the result is to-day a few gigantic individual and corporal fortunes, towering into tens and hundreds of millions, and universal bankruptcy and distress among the people — stagnation, failures and poverty from Maine to California. They maintain that, in spite of all platformal pledges and ante-election guarantees, both political parties have joined in the work of pillage and discrimination, in granting railroad and steamship subsidies, and enacting bank and bondholder jobs and swindles. And they declare that the limit to endurance has been reached, and that henceforth they will

PREPARE FOR RESISTANCE.

Just what they mean by resistance, and just what means of preparation for it they propose to adopt, is not very clearly defined by any of them; but when 40,000 of them can be assembled, without a visible or audible sign or signal, in a single city on any given day; when they can raise $15,000 in one evening to carry four or five wards in a municipal election; and when their clubs are being rapidly armed with the most improved patterns of breech loading rifles with saber bayonets, and thoroughly drilled by veteran soldiers of our late war and a half a dozen European wars and revolutions, it certainly begins to look as if they could not much longer be ignored. If, as they claim, their organization to every region of the country, and is as strong in proportion in other towns and cities as it has just shown itself to be in Chicago, they may ere long become a powerful new factor in American politics. The experience of the last few years has certainly shown us that nothing is too improbable for belief, that no creed or curse is too crazy or too ruthless to find multitudes of believers and champions. There are very stormy times yet ahead of the republic, or he is a poor article of tin rooster on the political barn turret who now subscribes himself P. D.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

It is well for girls, or boys either, to know what they cannot do, as to know what they can do, and a story, called "She Couldn't," to appear in the May number of *St. Nicholas*, will contain, it is announced, some most excellent and entertaining hints on the subject of confining our energies within the limit of our abilities. Perhaps if certain grown people should read this story, it would not injure them.

Scribner for May will contain an illustrated paper on "The new Museum in Rome," in which the Italian people and government are taking such an enthusiastic interest. Among the rich treasures of this museum are the statues of "Commodus as Young Hercules," of "Commodus as Hercules," and of "Urania," the terracotta bass-relief of "The Parting of Theseus and Ariadne," a bronze thensa or sacred car, a rhyton or drinking horn, of rare beauty, sculptured sarcophagi, etc., all of which a reproduced in the illustrations. The subject has never before been treated in the magazine, we believe.

New Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Frank and the Hon. John Divens, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date, 8th day of Feburary, A. D., 1879, to me directed, for holding a court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of Apr. next, being the 8th day of Apr. 1879, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre County, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 8th day of Apr. in the year of our Lord, 1879 and in the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.
2-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Marry Emma Swarm, late of Spring township, Centre county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated to

J. E. SWARM, Administrator.
13-6t
March 18, '79. Pleasant Gap, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. — Whereas letters of administration upon the estate of David Weaver, deceased, late of the borough of Bellefonte, have been granted to the undersigned, notice is given to persons in debt to said estate that payment must be made, and those having claims against said estate should present the same to

SUSAN WEAVER,
JAMES C. WEAVER,
Administrators.
Bellefonte, March 28, 1879. 14-6t

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor! Brown's Diabetic Cure. Established 8 years ago at Green Springs, Sandusky county, Ohio. Continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of Diabetes, Dimness, Gravel and all forms of Kidney and Bladder Diseases. To be convinced, come or send for a circular and sworn testimony.

J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.
O. J. SHUTTS, S. H. SMITH, } Trustees. 11-15-1y

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parson's Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me. 13-4t

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 15-4w

READER! BEFORE BUYING A PIANO OR ORGAN

Do not fail to send for my latest 20 page Illustrated Newspaper with much valuable information Free. New Pianos, $125, $135 and upwards. New Organs, $65 to $440. Be sure to write me before buying elsewhere. Beware of Imitators. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. 15-4w

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

There is no doubt about the great superiority of this article over common porous plasters and other external remedies such as liniments, electrical appliances, &c. Ask physicians in your own locality about it is wonderful.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

Iron City College

YOUNG MEN prepared for active business life. The only institution in the United States exclusively devoted to practical business education. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. For circular giving full particulars address

13-4t J. C. SMITH, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for Smith's Bible Dictionary and HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES. Prices reduced. Circular free. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia. 15-4w

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state, 6,000,000 acres for sale. For free copy of "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address, BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 15-4w Wall Street, New York.

MONEY

RELATON PADS cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Piles, Kidney Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Loss of Sexual Power, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Premature Decay, Wasting Diseases, Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hysteria, Fits, Nervous Affections, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration caused by the errors of youth or the indiscretions of manhood, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Trembling, Dizziness, Epilepsy, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Sterility, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Gravel, Diseases of the Bladder, Stricture, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Female Complaints, Leucorrhœa, Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Additional Local Matters.

The National Guard.

Thanks to Representative Gephart for a copy of the Adjutant General's report of the National Guard. In looking over the contents, we find that, if necessary, Pennsylvania could furnish almost half a million soldiers, there being, as nearly as can be ascertained, 418,482 men subject to enrollment. Of these, 3,425 are from Centre county, 3,000 from Clinton, and 4,522 from Clearfield.

In reporting the 4th Brigade, the report says, "The General's excellent record needs no further comment," which is complimentary to the commander, General Beaver.

Of Company B, of Bellefonte, it says: "Personnel fair, men unsteady, and pieces poorly handled. Captain a good officer." This is not very complimentary, but the boys are endeavoring to make a better record next time. The report says this of Captain Simler's company, at Philipsburg: "Personnel fair, and pieces tolerably clean and well handled. Captain seems in earnest, but men seem to be scattered too much to acquire great proficiency."

—Mr. John Mason Duncan, assistant principal of the Bellefonte public schools, has been appointed agent in Centre county for the Keystone School and Church Furnishing Co., successors to the old established firm of J. A. Bancroft & Co. Mr. Duncan will occupy a room in the school building, where samples of desks, maps, globes, &c., may be seen. Directors, please note this.

—But three more weeks of the public schools remain. A successful session of seven weeks will then have closed. Reviews and examinations are now mainly the order of the day. The principal final examinations will take place during next week and the last. With these and without an entertainment, the term will end on Friday, May 2.

—Col. D. B. Williams, formerly editor of the Altoona *Tribune*, died in East Harrisburg on the 6th inst. Col. Williams was in Bellefonte a year ago last Fair time, and reported the exhibition for the REPUBLICAN. He was a clever man, but much reduced in circumstances while here. Deceased served in the Confederate army.

—Newman don't sell at cost, but he does sell better and more regular goods than any of his competitors, and for less money. If you go to Newman and ask for a good suit you are sure to get it, and at rock bottom figures. He don't misrepresent his goods and deals square and honest.

—John Irwin, Jr., Esq., has commenced the foundations for a new brick building on High street, to take the place of a small stone one, lately used by Capt. Snyder as a tailor shop. The edifice will be 19 by 39, handsomely furnished inside, and will be used as an office.

—The new pastor of the Philipsburg M. E. church, Rev. Creighton, was given a hearty reception by his congregation. Upon the arrival of himself and family at the parsonage, he found his new home crowded with friends who had gathered to welcome him.

—Oh! oh! oh! prepare to defend yourself! The REPUBLICAN says that it has received private advice that a European nation is just ready to commence war with this country!—*Democrat.*

Perversion of the truth is, plainly, "lying," and that is what ails the stack of dry bones that fills the Bush House cellar.

—Mayor Christ, of Lock Haven, delivered a very sensible inaugural address before the city council. After the evening meeting the Mayor and Council were banquetted by the Cataract Steam Fire Engine Company, at their elegantly-furnished parlors.

—It don't pay to advertise, but one firm in Bellefonte occupies an entire page in the REPUBLICAN. This firm has done business in that place for 26 years, and always advertised liberally.—*Raftsman's Journal.*

Wanted.

An energetic young man, with about $300 capital to engage in a business already established, and paying a good profit. Address or inquire at this office.

—There must be something wrong with the main editorial stay of the Lock Haven *Republican*. Its about time that we hear of him catching three thousand trout in two days and seven laps.

—An act to increase the authority of Justices of the Peace, has passed the House of Representatives. Under the act Justices can give judgment up to $300 instead of $100 as heretofore.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 10, '79.

Unhappily for the country and every one favoring a strict compliance with its pledges by Government, there is nothing in the record of a very large majority of Democratic Congressmen to encourage the hope that they will not strike hands with the little band of financial fanatics and incendiaries who were swept into the 46th Congress on the crest of the Greenback wave that submerged the country for a brief space of time a few months since. Some of them came in as Democrats, some as Greenbackers and a very few as Republicans. Their number in the last Congress were so few as to be easily held in check, but with the reinforcemens sent by the Democratic-Greenback coalition in certain districts at the last election their strength has been considerably augmented and they are evidently bent on nullifying all the good results that have occured from the formal resumption of specie payments. The present programme looks very much like remanding business interests to the tender mercies of the bulls and bears and other speculators who waxed fat during inflation times and the long period of doubt, uncertainty, depression and disaster between the crash of 1873 and Jan'y 1 1879, when confidence was largely restored and business began to seek old channels and make new ones, by the assurance then given of a stable currency. The purposes of this mischievous element have been, so far, defeated by adjourning over Monday, bill day, thus allowing it no opportunity to introduce the bills prepared to reopen all the vexed and complicated questions of finance happily settled, but for the efforts of these tinkers, by resumption. Immediately after adjourning last evening, however, a Democratic caucus was held to demand that a session should be held Monday to allow the introduction of bills to authorize the issue of bullion certificates and the substitution of Greenbacks for the national bank circulation. The caucus was not very fully attended and little else was accomplished but the passage of a long string of political resolutions and we demand that the financial disorganizers be permitted to get in their work. The letter of the resolution was so flagrantly at variance with all that Democracy has accomplished as to excite only the contempt of intelligent men at this patent resort to hypocracy and downright lying to divert attention from the real work it has in hand. That is, to force the approval of the Executive to legislation that is intrinsically wrong and designed to secure partisan advantage at the expense of everytning really and truly Republican in our form of Government, with the alternative of having its supplies cut off. The non-attendance of many of the prominent leaders seem to indicate some hesitancy on their part, some doubt as to the policy of publicly espousing the extreme Greenback position. So long as there seems one hope of accomplishing anything by a dicker with the few Greenbackers here in the House, no one expects them to sacrifice it by taking a stand in opposition. But if in attendance at the caucas they would have been forced to show their hands; hence their absence.

If any Republican here was in need of aid from an external source to insure his firmness when the crisis of the battle now in progress on Capitol Hill comes, it was furnished in almost uniform gains by his party wherever the Democrats forced the fighting on national issues in the elections just held. And those troubled with misgivings heretofore on this point have generally dismissed them since the Republicans in Ohio, Michigan and elsewhere, have demonstrated their invincibility when courageously adhering to principle, while the sun of the traffickers and party gamblers has gone down into irretrievable disaster.

Four times during the past twelve months Southern military organizations had repeated the insult by visiting this city and displaying their State colors in lieu of the Stars and Stripes. A recent repetition has aroused great indignation.

DE SOTO.

Rough on the Judge.

We clip the subjoined paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Times* of the 10th inst.:

Judge Orvis of Bellefonte has arrived here in behalf of ex-Governor Curtin, who contests the seat of Yocum. He saw Speaker Randall today, and also members of the election committee. The rebuttal closed to-day, and an order to print the testimony will be made at once. This will probably be the first case considered by the new committee when it is appointed.

We assume that this statement is correct, and ask the people of the State seriously to consider what this means. Judge Orvis is one of the Common Pleas Judges of the State, and yet is publicly known to be one of the efficient aids in carrying on and maintaining this political contest. He does not limit his interest to giving advice, but he publicly commits himself to advocacy by visiting the National Capitol, in the interest of one of the contestants, and arranges to secure an early hearing of the case. This is a most extraordinary spectacle; and, for the honor of the judiciary of the State, let it be said that it is wholly without precedent. It was known at the time of Judge Orvis' appointment, that he was a violent partisan; but it was presumed that with the assumption of judicial duties would come a recognition of the proprieties which define judicial life. But Judge Orvis appears to be indifferent to all these, and to be defiantly bent on soiling his judicial robes, impairing respect for his character, and destroying his ability to do justice. His action is most flagrant; and if any misconduct in a judge can warrant a legislative inquiry, this is surely that case. If there have been election frauds in Centre county, those who committed them should be tried in the court over which Judge Orvis presides. How can he sit in judgment in cases which he has already investigated as counsel for Governor Curtin? By taking part in this contest, in which violations of the law are freely charged, he has put himself in a position which makes it impossible for him to properly discharge the duties of his office.—*Press.*

Grant's Visit to Japan.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1879.

A distinguished American, who for several years was acting as advisor to the Foreign office at Yeddo, Japan, prior to his departure from that city, March 5th, dined with the Minister of Finance and Senior Counsellor to the Mikado. During the conversation the minister brought up the prospective visit of General Grant to the Empire, and intimated that it was with sentiments of extreme satisfaction that the Mikado's Government had heard it stated that the distinguished ex-President and soldier contemplated visiting Japan; that it was the wish of the Mikado that he should be received with all the honors due to a great soldier and civil administrator. The Counsellor also intimated that it was intended to place at his disposal Yen-yo Kuan, one of the imperial palaces. This palace is situated in the most beautiful portion of the Imperial city, and is conveniently accessible from the railway connecting Yokohama and Tokio. Since the destruction of the building occupied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this charming edifice has been used by the Foreign office, but it is proposed to vacate it in time to place it in thorough repair for occupation by the ex-President. One of the features of the reception will be a grand assemblage of hereditary nobles and military chieftians. Should General Grant desire to visit any points of interest in the interior, a proper escort will be placed at his disposal. It was stated that the Government of Japan entertains the most friendly feeling towards the people of the United States on account of the uniform courtesy extended to its ambassadors and subjects in this country, and particularly the interest taken in her commissioners by the officers of our Government in explaining the bureau administrative systems, which has been largely adopted by the Empire.

Exodus of Miners.

A dispatch from Wilkesbarre last Wednesday to the Philadelphia *Times* says:

There has been a perfect exodus from this valley to the mining regions of the West for weeks past, and the end is not yet. Nearly every train that leaves this city carries away a party of voyagers. All classes are represented and numbers of miners are among them. As a result of this depletion this morning's paper contains an advertisement of "Miners Wanted," the first of the kind for many years. Heretofore there has been an overplus of the delvers of coal, and operators were unable to work their men on full time and give employment to all. Just at this time there is increased activity in the coal trade. Old mines are being reopened and the larger colleries are employing an increased force. The extensive works at Nanticoke, of the Susquehanna coal company, run on full time; the various collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company do likewise, and at one of their shafts, the Empire, employ five hundred additional men. The Diamond mines, idle for more than two years, are to be immediately put in running order, and with increased capabilities for taking out coal. As all these mines employ, collectively, thousands of men, the amount of money put in circulation is exceedingly large and benefits the entire community. For years the overlarge mining population, as compared with the demand for coal, has been a vexatious problem to operators, but it now begins to look as if it had solved itself. The printed demand for miners marks an epoch in the history of coal operations in this valley.

THE Ohio Democrats in Congress were demoralized last week on receipt of the election news from that State. Previous to the election Thurman was exceedingly jubilant, and asserted with bombast that it would be the first gun of 1880 for the Democracy. It was, true enough, the first gun, but it was for one side of the House, and now Thurman Presidential stock is low.

—Holy communion was celebrated in the Episcopal church last Sunday morning.

GIVEN UP BY DOCTORS.—"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good." 16-2t

New Advertisements.---Dry Goods.

ALL GOODS AT BOTTOM FIGURES

-AT THE-

BEE HIVE DRY GOODS STORE!

—ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE.—

I HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF

Dress Goods in all the Latest Spring Styles,

BLACK GOODS and SILKS,

SHAWLS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

CARPETS,

(BEST GOODS, ALL CHOICE PATTERNS.)

Curtains, Lace and Cloth, Table Linen, Napkins and Towels, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Ribbons, Ties, Corsets,

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

Which I will offer at prices never before equalled. A call at the BEE HIVE will convince you that it is the cheapest place in the county.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

J. H. Bauland.

12-tf Our Motto is One Price, and the Very Lowest; the Best of Goods and no Misrepresentations.

A NEW SERIAL STORY BY JEAN INGELOW.—A new serial story by Jean Ingelow will begin in the number of *Littell's Living Age* for the week ending April 26th. It is published from the authors advance sheets, and opens in a very interesting way. The progress of a new story by this popular writer will be eagerly watched.

A new volume of *The Living Age*, by the way, began with the first number of April, affording a good time for the beginning of new subscriptions.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than three thousand pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, publishers.

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

9-27-1y-eow

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business April 4, 1879:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$270,249.94
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125.00
Due from approved reserve agents	29,515.07
" " other National Banks	26,326.65
" " State Banks and Bankers	4,038.05
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	26,229.35
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	2,500.37
Checks and other cash item	2,465.23
Bills of other Banks	1,009.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	546.99
Specie	4,861.00
Legal tender notes	28,140.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$528,446.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	4,478.65
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	137,994.02
Time certificates of deposits	123,862.47
Due to other National Banks	20,929.46
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,182.05
Total	$528,446.65

State of Pennsylvania, } [S. S.]
COUNTY OF CENTRE. }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1879.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,

E. C. HUMES, }
THOS. E. HAYES, } Directors.
ADAM HOY. }

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, or a Judge thereof, on the 3d day of May, 1879, under the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 29, 1874," for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Washington Band," the character and object of which is to improve musical acquirements and aid in the promotion of music, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the act of Assembly and its supplements.

16-3t D. F. FORTNEY, Solicitor.

THE KEYSTONE STORE,

Reynolds' Opera House,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

Grand Opening,

April 1st,

1879.

Fancy Goods Department.

Cashmeres, Black Silks, Summer Silks, Alpacas, Brocaded Silks, Corded Dress Goods, Diagonals and Merinos, Brige Shawls, and all colors Summer Shawls, Cheap.

Notion Department.

Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Light and Colored, Ladies' and Gents' Hose, Dress Buttons, Fringes, Ladies' Ties, Collars and Cuffs.

Clothing Department.

Collars, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, White Shirts, Suspenders, and all kinds of Mens', Youths', Boys' and Childrens' Clothing and Underwear, Hosiery.

Carpet Department.

Fine Tapestries, Body Brussels, Dobson's, Ingrain, Philadelphia Rags, and all other styles of Carpet.

CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

I. GUGGENHEIMER & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

LYON & CO. ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK AT COST!
LYON & CO. ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK AT COST!

FOR the purpose of changing our business, we will offer our entire stock of goods at COST, and a great many goods that we have—a larger stock than we like—we shall sell BELOW COST. This is a chance to buy goods from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ever offered before.

LOOK AT THESE UNPARALLELED BARGAINS:

We have 200 dozen of Full regular made Children's Hose, worth from $5 to $7 per cozen, which we have placed on our counters at	10 CENTS PER PAIR
2,500 yards of Embroidery	AT COST
Large line of Towels and Napkins	AT COST
Largest stock of Corsets in the Country	AT COST
1, 2, 3 and 4 Button Kid Gloves, just received	AT COST
10,000 yards of Linen, Torchon, Valenciennes, Russian and Collar Laces and Insertings	AT COST
500 gross of Pearl, Vegetable, Ivory and Silk Dress Buttons, best quality,	AT COST
Large line of Irish Linens, bought at bankrupt sale last fall	AT COST
Large line of Curtain Laces, all new designs	AT COST
Ruchings, Rufflings—our entire stock of Dress Goods	AT COST
Ladies' Coats, Spring Shawls, Black and Colored Silks	AT COST

CLOTHING. WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR FINE STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, *at Cost.* CLOTHING.

OUR STOCK is full and complete in every line, and a great many goods that we have received for the Spring Trade, which we purchased before we contemplated changing our business, will also be sold AT COST.

13 1f LYON & CO.

S. & A. LOEB'S Page—Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

1852. ESTABLISHED 1852.

Handling a stock of General Merchandise that goes for the make up of household necessities, we can afford, and will take smaller profits than any of our competitors; and an established reputation for square dealing for 26 years, should be a sufficient guarantee that we mean what we say, and what we advertise we will always do. Our different departments are complete in their extensive assortments of

Dry Goods.

Calicoes from 3 cents up.
Muslins from 4 cents up.
Ginghams from 6 cents up.
Sheetings.
Pillow Casings.
Table Linens.
Shirtings.
Cottonades.
Cassimeres.
And everything belonging to the line.

Hats and Caps.

Men's Hats from 25 cents up.
Boys' Hats from 25 cents up.
Children's Hats from 25 cents up
Black Fur Hats.
Black Wool Hats.
Light Fur Hats.
Light Wool Hats.
An elegant assortment.

Dress Goods.

Black and Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Cashmeres.
Alpacas.
Plaids.
Stripes, Mixtures, and all the latest novelties always on hand.

Groceries.

Prices Very Much Reduced.
Brown Sugar at 8 cents.
A Sugar at 9 cents.
Coffee at 15 cents.
Arbuckles Coffee at 18½ cents.
Good Syrups at 50 cents.

Clothing.

Men's Fine Cloth Suits.
Men's Fine Diagonal Suits.
Men's Fine Cassimere Suits.
Youths' Fine Cassimere Suits.
Boys' Fine Cassimere Suits.
Children's Fine Cassimere Suits.
Pantaloons from 50 cents up.
Coats from $1.25 up.
Vests for 50 cents.
Clothing at any price.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Neck Ties.
Suspenders.
Overalls.
White Shirts.
Colored Shirts.
Handkerchiefs.
Socks.
Gloves.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.

We have really surprised ourselves at the Fine Assortment of all Grades of Carpets, at prices ranging from 18 cents per yard up. A call will convince any one.

Trunks, Valises, &c.

Trunks as low as 1 dollar.
A full line just opened.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Cloth Gaiters.
Ladies' Foxed Gaiters.
Ladies' Kid Button Shoes.
Ladies' Grain Button Shoes.
Misses' Grain Button Shoes.
Childs' Grain Button Shoes.
Men's Calf Boots.
Men's Calf Button Shoes.
Men's Calf Alexis Shoes.
Boys' Calf Alexis Shoes.
The Largest Stock in the County.

Notions and Trimmings.

Fringes.
Gimps.
Buttons.
Braids.
Knitting Cotton.
Pins.
Hosiery in all its various assortment.
Kid Gloves.
Berlin Gloves.
Silk Gloves.
Ribbons.
Laces.
Silk Fringes.
All at the very Lowest Prices.

Queensware.

A full line in all its details, at much less than former prices.

Dealing in all kinds of General Merchandise at Uniform Low Prices, we defy any specialists in any particular line.

14-3m

S. & A. LOEB.

Bellefonte Republican.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

The Eastern Experimental Farm.

April Meeting of the Club—Inauguration of the New Superintendent, Mr. Shelmire—Interesting Discussion of the Corn Sugar Subject.

Thursday last being the regular time for the meeting of the Eastern Experimental Farm Club, the usual attendance took place at West Grove, the morning being devoted to the conference of the local committee with the new Superintendent, Warren Shelmire, who had taken charge on the day previous, and is about beginning to inuagurate the spring programme of farm work and agricultural imperiments. The local committee alluded to consists of the President of the club, Milton E. Conrad, of West Grove, and two other well-known farmers of experience of the vicinity — Nathan J. Sharpless and Benjamin Swayne—who were appointed to co-operate with the Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture in the management of this farm. This committee have met some time ago and examined the programme of experiments laid down for the management of this farm for fifteen years, and now carried out for ten years, arrived at the conclusion that all benefits to be derived from this course of procedure had been thoroughly brought out, and so stated in their repor to the co-laborers, in which they made several suggestions as to the course in their opinion best calculated to forward the usefulness of the farm in the future. Their views were sustained and President Calder, of the State College, in a letter, said: "The Executive Committee were pleased to receive the suggestions of your local committee concerning a revision of the order of experiments for the farm. They desire that your committtee, with such aid as they may call in, will make out a programme to be followed in the future, and further, that you feel free to suggest any special experiments which you think should be tried on the Eastern Experimental Farm."

In accordance with these instructions the committee met at the farm on Thursday morning, and, with the Superintendent, made a thorough inspection of the portion of the farm lying adjacent to the buildings, and by reference to the drafts of the remainder of the arable ground, giving directions in regard to the cultivation during the coming season.

The orchards, which contain an unusual variety of healthy pear, apple, cherry and peach trees, were visited, and recommendations made in regard to trimming away the superfluous branches, preparing the ground around the trees and removing the scaly bark which accumulates from season to season. The trees in the orchard have a healthy, vigorous appearance, and it is stated by the superintendent that a large proportion of the revenues of the farm are derived from the sale of the fruit. Between one and two acres in the orchard inclosed are also devoted to outdoor grapes, which are grown upon trellises, and embrace all of the leading varieties which will stand the climate.

Suggestions in regard to grape vine trimming were given while at this part of the farm, Benjamin Swayne giving his plan, which is to trim off all of the previous year's growth with the exception of two or three eyes, which he illustrated at the time by a practical experiment.

The strawberries are planted near the grape vines in long rows. A dry, loamy soil having been selected as the most favorable location for their growth and include some twenty-five or thirty of the newest varieties, are marked by neat labels and giving the name of each kind and corresponding with a draft that is kept at the office. The strawberry plants had been carefully mulched in the fall with clover stalks and showed by the vigorous condition that they had been carefully protected from the cold weather. The committee seemed to be of a unanimous opinion that cultivation in the spring was detrimental to strawberries, and that the best course to be pursued was merely to open the mulch where it covered the plants and draw it between the rows where it should be allowed to remain to protect the fruit from the soil. After a careful survey of the truck patch, gardens and general surroundines, the committee returned to the buildings, where they inspected the piggeries, stables, etc., all of which showed the care and attention which these departments require.

In the afternoon the club was called to order in the office where the meetings are usually held and the reports of the committee called for. That which was appointed to visit the fruit houses in the vicinity of Philadelphia not being present it was continued until a future meeting.

The subject of the separation of cream from milk having occupied the attention of the club at the last meeting, it was again brought forward, and, after considerable discussion, it was determined to address the following question to Prof. Sharpless, to be answered, with full details, at his earliest convenience: "The early and complete separation of the cream from milk is of absorbing interest and leads to the inquiry: What is the cause of the separation—whether it is mechanical or chemical, and whether it is inherent in the milk or derived from the atmosphere? Is the oxygen of the atmosphere essential to the operation?'"

The manufacture of sugar from the juice of corn stalks was next introduced, with the statement that a diversified form in agriculture in communities had been found to be of great advantage, and where new industries could be introduced for the utilization of farm products it was always a step forward in the interest of agriculture. The corn-stalk sugar question is one which has been treated, both theoretically and experimentally, for several years in various sections of the country, a gentleman in the west having met with the greatest success so far, which he has published for the benefit of the public.

As the vicinity of the Experimental Farm is a great producing locality, it was concluded to appoint a committee to examine into this subject, and lay the result of their investigations before the club at its next meeting.

The discrimination between western and local freights was then brought forward, being a point which concerns the farmers who depend on Philadelphia as a market for their produce, and it was referred to by the reading of some statistics of the through freight which now exists between Chicago and Philadelphia.

Benjamin Swayne was appointed to prepare a statement of the subject to be laid before the next meeting, looking forward to some means of mutual protection and combination among the producers in this section, in order to guard their interests in this particular.

The club then adjourned to witness the workings of a feed steamer, which was exhibited by the patentee, Mr. Gorton, of York, and a trial demonstrated that about one minute was required to boil a gallon of water, which would make the apparatus a desideratum to every farmer who gives his stock scalded feed or goes into pork butchering to an extent.

How to Keep a Boy on the Farm.

At the meeting of the Berks County Agricultural Society, Professor James Calder, president of the Pennsylvania State College, was present and spoke upon the subject of "How to keep our sons on our farms." Among other things, he said:

"A fortune acquired through the tillage of the soil is more permanent than that secured through any other means. If farmers have failed in their business, and suffered pecuniary losses, it has been because they diverted their attention to other matters, such as unprofitable speculations in business undertakings with which they were unfamiliar.

"There is no calling without its temptations, but there is none so free from temptation as that of the farmer, who, by his location, is so isolated as to be removed from the evils and vices which beset the denizens of cities. The calling of the farmer leads him to commune with nature. He is also taught patience, perseverance and hope, and becomes naturally a man of faith, confidence, hope and assurance. Under all circumstances, the farmer is more likely to be a man of honesty and integrity than if he was engaged in any other vocation in life.

"Young men should be left to understand that if they desire to become good farmers they require an education. Much can be done by farmers in the care and improvement of farm stock. On some farms in Pennsylvania can be found as fine cattle, horses and mules as can be found on any farms in the world. Quite a revolution has been accomplished in this respect, as compared with the practice of years ago. If a farmer desires to have his boys early trained to the farm, it is well to instil in their minds a love for farm stock, and this can be best done by giving each son an animal, and letting him know that he has absolute ownership in it. So, likewise, in regard to fruit growing, a child can be interested by giving it a certain number of trees, or a plot of ground to take care of."

As to the opportunities of farmers' children to acquire better educations than can be given them in the ordinary country schools, the speaker instanced the State Normal Schools, which are greatly improving, and concluded by referring to the Pennsylvania State College, in Centre county, of which institution he is president. He related the difficulties encountered in establishing the college upon a paying basis, and recounted the numerous things which had to be learned. He expressed a sincere wish to have any gentleman present interrogate him in reference to the management of the State College, as there is not a single thing, he said, which it was desired should be concealed.

The thanks of the society were tendered the Professor for his interesting address.

Farmers be on your guard! An agent left a plough at a farmer's in Birmingham township, Delaware county, with the verbal consent to use the plough and if not liked to return it. He also left a printed advertisement of its merits. The farmer looking over it, found a notice in due form, stating that where trial is made of the plough, the agent must be notified within two days and given a chance to regulate the working of it. Many farmers will never see this notice, but will take the advertisement heedlessly, and then, through failure to notify in two days, will be compelled to keep the plough, inasmuch as the agent can be qualified that the farmer was duly notified, and the farmer cannot deny receiving it.

Epizootic Pleuro-Pneumonia.

As this disease by its prevalence is attracting the interest of farmers and exciting a desire for all valuable information as to its detection and management, we give the following extracts from an able paper upon the subject by Charles B. Michiner, veterinary surgeon of the State Board of Agriculture. The paper entire can be found in the Annual Report of the Board of 1877, or in its last quaterly report, The local manifestations of the disease are: Extensive exudations of an inflammatory character., confined to the lungs and organs contained within the thorax. In order to detect the affection in its incubative stage, there should be careful study and comparison of the various sounds that are manifest during respiration, both in health and disease, and the aid of a thermometer is indispensable in showing an elevation of temperature, which always proceeds the attack for some days.

Dr. Michiner describes the symptoms as follows:

Daring the period of incubation or hatching, the animal improves in condition, and the flow of milk is increased. This is due, no doubt, to the influence of the poison upon the blood and nerve centres. The first stage of the disease is marked by an elevation of temperature, often registering as high as 103 to 104 degrees Fahrenheit. In the morning the animal will be seen standing by itself, refusing to eat, back arched, respiration disturbed, and some abnormal sounds heard in the bronchial tubes; pulse rapid; shivering, dry, husky cough; mouth and muzzle dry. Some show a disposition to eat, and appear better about the middle of the day, but this is by no means a constant symptom.

Second Stage.—All the foregoing symptoms aggravated—milk flow decreased, mouth hot, breath tainted, mucous membrane injected, bowels constipated, urine scanty, surface of body and legs cold, shivering fits, respiration more hurried and difficult, coat stares, skin dry and scurvey; the pulse is rapid and full, numbering eighty to ninety beats per minute; the head and neck are extended, and a low grunt or moan follows every expiration.

Third Stage.—In this stage the cough becomes more frequent, hard and persistent; the limpid discharge from eyes and nostrils becomes purulent, bowels still constipated, skin is bound tight to the tissues beneath, pressure behind the elbows and on the back causes great pain, and a low moan is uttered, large amount of saliva or froth escapes from the mouth; the pulse is now weak, irregular or intermittent, diarrhœa sometimes sets in, membranes become pallid, eyes sunken, animal heat exceedinly low; these typhoid symptoms are the indications of a rapid death.

Physical Symptoms.—By placing the ear at the bottom of the neck, a loud, rushing sound of air is heard in the trachea and bronchial tubes. The same sounds are heard at the top and sides of the chest, just behind the shoulder-blade. Below and back of these parts no sound at all is heard, showing that the lungs are consolidated by the fibrous exudations which are being constantly thrown out. At the commencement of an attack, we can often notice what is called the "friction sound," from the rubbing together of the thickened and rough membranes during respiration. In case only one lung should be affected the respiratory murmur is much increased, in consequence of its having to perform double duty. When both lungs are diseased we expect peculiar effects and sounds, according to the intensity and extent of the lesions. There is increased resonance on pressing the healthy lung, while over the diseased part a dull, heavy sound is elicited.

On the first suspicion of the appearance of the disease the owner of the cattle should report the case to the proper authorities. Under the law about to be passed, the Governor will designate the officers to be notified; until then reports may be made direct to him, at Harrisburg.

Stay on the Farm.

Stay on the farm. There, at least, you have plenty to eat and wear. You can find something to do there which will pay you better than anything you can do here, where for every place vacant there are a hundred young men and women. In such circumstances it is a manifestation of folly for you to crowd into the city, there to scramble for the little employment there is going. Every charity has more applicants than it can provide for, and more suffering than its funds can alleviate. You cannot live by picking pockets, for there is nothing in them, and burglary is dull. If you are a young man, stay where you are. If a young woman, one peep into the many employment offices in this city, where day after day young girls sit almost vainly waiting for a chance for honest labor that will save them and their honor, will cure you of any desire to come to the city.—*Rochester Union.*

Grade pigs are preferable to any pure bred ones for the farmer. As a rule, it will be found a mistake for a farmer to keep pure bred animals except males to produce grades. High-bred animals are nearly always smaller and more finely organized than their grade progeny. Their greatest value consists in producing an improved progeny from our common stock. This is large in size, and in every way more valuable for the market or for home use than the pure bred sire would have been. In no kind of stock is this fact more manifest than with swine. No matter what kind of a breed of pigs is kept, this rule will hold good.

Worms at the roots of plants can be exterminated by watering with a solution made of fresh lime and water. Use after the lime has settled. It will improve the plants.

Farm Notes.

Do not plow land when wet.

Do not neglect to cut seed potatoes ten days or two weeks before planting.

Harrow the wheat and rye fields. Better harrow twice, about a week apart, and then sow the grass seed.

The value of a cow depends much more upon the length of the milking season than upon the quantity of milk given for a few weeks.

Roll all the grass lands as soon as dry enough to get on. One hundred pounds of land plaster to the acre on the clover fields will give a big money reward.

A good remedy for lice on cattle is water in which pototoes were boiled. For every one of your cattle take two quarts of water and eight middle-sized potatoes cut in half. If you have ten cattle you must take eighty potatoes and twenty quarts of water. When the potatoes are soft take them out. Get a large sponge and wash them freely, choosing a warm day. Comb them with a currycomb, and you will be astonished to see the effects of the potato water.

Pigs are frequently subject to a partial paralysis of the nerves of the lumbar region, by which motion of the hind quarters is rendered difficult or impossible. It sometimes results from inflammation of the covering membrance of the spinal cord, caused by exposure to cold. The remedy is to rub turpentine or mustard paste upon the loins, and to give a teaspoonful of saltpetre in the food once a day. Dry pens, and protection from rains in the hot season are the best preventives.

A month's feeding on turnips and clover hay has effected a remarkable change in the condition of a few old sheep we know of. Poor and stringy mutton is what helps to make Americans dislike it. Turnips assist in thickening the loins and rendering the meat tender and juicy. This is the secret of the superiority of English mutton, and when American farmers combine turnip-raising with mutton, more Americans will have a taste for mutton chops.

Baron Liebig says of agriculture: "Not merely for its utility, but on account of the very intelligent nature of its pursuit, it stands above all occupations, and its practice procures to the man who understands the voice of nature, not only all the advantages for which he strives, but also those pleasures which science alone can afford. There is no profession which, for its successful practice, requires a larger amount of knowledge than agriculture, and none in which actual ignorance is greater."

A correspondent of an exchange has tried soaking seed corn in a solution of chloride of lime, and says of it: "By soaking seed corn for seven hours in a very strong decoction of chloride of lime, corn can be forced ahead to maturity two or three weeks sooner than it will mature otherwise; besides, he thinks, it renders the seeds almost proof against the depredations of gophers. The lime warms up the germ of the seed, and sends it up quickly, giving it two or three weeks the start of corn planted in the ordinary way, thereby insuring against the frost at the close of the season."

Though potatoes are two-and-a-half times more nutritious than the turnip, by chemical analysis, the difference does not appear in feeding cattle, where the turnip is much more agreeable to the animal and to the assimilation of the organs. But for the purpose of rearing young cattle no better food can be given to the animal than raw potatoes in one ample meal daily, along with hay and straw. For store pigs in open yards raw potatoes forms an excellent food, and when steamed and mixed with meal, no better food can be found for the feeding of pigs. —*Delawarian.*

A farmer at Glenburn, Maine, purchased some supplies in Bangor, among which was a pint of whisky. To avoid breakage, he placed the bottle in a box of rice, but found on reaching home that the bottle was broken and the rice saturated. He threw the rice behind his barn, and a big turkey soon paid his respects to it. In due time the turkey became dead drunk, and was found in that condition by the farmer, who thought that disease or poison had killed him. The bird was still warm and the death evidently recent. The farmer would not eat him himself, but plucked him for market and left him in the stable. The next morning he found the bereft gobbler shivering naked on his roost, and looking on him with reproachful eyes.

Important to Farmers.

The following is the act of Legislature to prevent the extension of disease among cattle. Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful for any person who may own any cattle or sheep effected by the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious disease, to sell or otherwise dispose of any cattle, either alive or slaughtered, from the premises where such disease is known to exist, nor for a period of two months after such disease shall have disappeared from said premises.

Section 2. That no cattle or sheep shall be allowed to run at large in any township or borough where any contagious disease prevails; and the constables of such townships are hereby authorized and required to take up and confine any cattle so found running at large, until called for and until all costs are paid; and in townships where there are no constables, it shall be the duty of the township clerk to perform this service; and the officers shall be entitled to receive one dollar for each head of cattle so taken up; and any officer who shall refuse to perform the duties of this act shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars.

Section 3. Any person offending against the provisions of the first section of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon convictions be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months. Approved, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1866.

READING NOTICES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.—For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness and Difficult Breathing, and all affections of the Throat, Branchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to consumption. This sovereign remedy is compounded from the eignfate receipt of an illustrious physician and chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice. He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the plant Horehound, in union with the *cleansing* and *healing* properties of Tar, extracted from the *life principle* of the forest tree Abies Balsamea, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attemps to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of tar removed, and the price of the compound be within reach of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that, by adding those five other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired result, but greatly increased the curative powers of the compound. This, having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible cure. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle. For sale by all druggists. Depot, Crittenton's, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City. Great saving by buying large size.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. 13-4t

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. 13-4w

The Great Discovery.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient iron salt we possess. Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite and general prostration, of an efficient salt of Iron combined with truly valuable Nerve tonic, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price, $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeits, so beware of them.

Buy six bottles for $5.00.

Worms Removed Alive

E. F. Kunkel's worm syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of worms. He removes Tape worm, with head and all complete, alive two hours, and no fee until removed. Send for circular, or call on your druggist and get a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1.00. It never fails. 13-4t

Book Store.

THE MODEL BOOK STORE,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

JOHN C. MILLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN

Books,
Fancy Goods,
Photograph Albums,
Stationery,
Pocketbooks,
Gold Pens,
Wall Paper,
Umbrellas,
Window Shadows and Fixtures
Toilet Sets
Fancy Chinaware
Japanese Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Cigars, Etc., Etc.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR EVERY TOWNSHIP IN THE COUNTY.

DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS.
11-6

Tinware.

What's in a Name?

E. A. SMITH,
TINSMITH.

—ALL MY TINWARE WARRANTED.

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE.

SMITH TINWARE.

ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

MADE A SPECIALTY BY ME.

My Work Is All Warranted!

LIGHTNING RODS

Erected and Repaired.

Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces. Also set, clean and repair stoves, &c.

COME AND SEE.

Under Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s Hardware Depot, First National Bank Block. 13-12-1y

Dry Goods & Groceries.

THE PEOPLE'S
Cash Store,
STATE COLLEGE, PA.,
where can always be found a full line of
FRESH GROCERIES,
CONSISTING OF

Syrups, Canned goods of all kinds
Sugars, Corned Beef,
Teas, Bologna Sausage,
Coffees, Cured Hams,
Prunes, Hominy,
Pearl Barley,
Alden's Aup'd Pears,
Dried Sugar Corn, Catsup,
Pared and Unpared Peaches,
Dried Apples, Jellies,
Cracked Wheat and Oat Meal,
Pickles, Chow Chow, &c.

A FULL LINE OF FINE
CONFECTIONERIES and NUTS.

Cream Chocolates, Caramels,
French Mixtures, Gum Drops,
and pastes of all kinds.
CHICAGO CARAMELS A Specialty.
Paper-Shelled Almonds,
English Walnuts, Butter Nuts,
California Peannts, Filberts,
Pecans, Raisins, Dates, Figs, &c., &c.

Full line of Fresh Family Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, and toilet articles generally.

BEST BRANDS OF SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Cigars Wholesale and Retail!

Oysters Received Fresh twice a week.

Highest prices paid for country produce.

JOHN W. STUART.
vol 11-7-1y STATE COLLEGE, PA.

THE
MYSTERY SOLVED.
SMALL PROFITS
and QUICK RETURNS,
—AT—
HAMILL & THOMPSON'S
MODEL STORE,
State College, Pa.,

you will find a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, and everything usually found in a first-class country store, at prices to suit the times.

STATIONERY, SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

CONFECTIONERY & FRUITS,
FRESH AND CHOICE.

We respectfully ask our friends to call and examine our stock, consult your own interest call and be convinced.

HAMILL & THOMPSON.
vol 11-8-3m

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,
PLUMBER,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,
7-1f. Bellefonte, Pa.

PAINTERS.
DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

COMETH A BLESSING DOWN.

Not to the man of dollars,
Not to the man of deeds,
Not to the man of cunning,
Nor to the man of creeds;
Not to the one whose passion
Is for the world's renown,
Not in form of fashion
Cometh a blessing down.

Not unto land's expansion,
Not to the miser's chest,
Not to the princely mansion,
Not to the blazoned crest;
Not to the sordid worldling,
Not to the knavish clown,
Not to the haughty tyrant
Cometh a blessing down.

Not to the folly-blinded,
Not to the steeped in shame,
Not to the carnal-minded,
Not to unholy fame;
Not in neglect of duty,
Not in the monarch's crown,
Not in the smile of beauty
Cometh a blessing down.

But to one whose spirit
Yearns for the great and good;
Unto the one whose storehouse
Yielded the hungry food;
Unto the one who labors
Fearless of foe or frown;
Unto the kindly-hearted
Cometh a blessing down.

Fashion Record.

A new dress material is called the Damasse bunting.

New sunshades are "allee samee likee Chinaman," and chiefly recommended for their oddity.

Painted ribbon, or bands of satin, are the newest thing in the trimming line for girls of the period.

They are going to put gold ornaments on the new bonnets, or gilt if the real stuff is not available.

New ideas in overskirt drapery are numerous, but dressmakers do not wish us to give them away.

The new bonnet, at least one style, is very much like the poke, but it cannot be used for raking the fire.

There are still some five hundred styles of arranging the hair, and only one kind of Boston brown bread.

Sashes for young ladies who have left their "teens" behind them are, we understand, to be revived.

Modistes predict that before the summer is over we will all be wearing hopskirts again. We hope not.

Collarettes of lace are to be worn by ladies who desire to hang on the ragged edge of sweet sixteen.

Because there is no style about those short walking dresses is the reason their popularity is fast declining.

Never before, at least, "hardly ever," have the fans been prettier or more unique. In a word they are very airy.

Of course there will be "Buttercup hats," "Hebe jackets," and "Josephine necties" very soon. "Yes, we know that is so."

White morning suits, or white suits for morning wear, are very jaunty and pretty, and almost invariably made with a waist coat or vest.

Spring ulsters for ladies are distinguished by buttons about the size of an ordinary soup plate, and by the most pronounced style of pockets.

Young girls who do not care especially about making "guys" of themselves will ignore the fashion of wearing feathers in the head for full dress occasions.

Decorative art has more or less to do with the new spring and summer fashions. Very nice embroidery and fancy work comes under that head nowadays.

The Dagmar is the name of a new imported round hat alleged to be English, and named after the Princess about whom we all know so much that is pleasant.

Lace mitts with long gauntlets will be in style again as soon as worm weather comes, and every lady can take the mitten herself without having it given to her.

Those tall, ungainly combs are obsolete, and the newest are small and genteel. Those of silver are preferred. You can borrow more money on one of silver than on tortoise shells.

Our Banking System.

A letter from Stockholm, Sweden, recently handed to the business editor of the *Public Ledger*, gives the views of an intelligent observer in that part of the world concerning the financial condition and prospects of this country. What the writer says about the national bank system of the United States is well worth a perusal as the testimony of an unbiased witness:

"Another salient fact which is receiving special attention on this side at the present time is the American national banking system. It is exciting universal commendation among those who give it attention. The success of specie resumption and the firmness with which the national banks have withstood the commercial storms of the last five years, have led to careful consideration of the United States banking system. Based on the bonds of the nation at par with gold, identified with the faith of the nation which is so sacredly regarded, the bills passable at the standard of gold throughout the vast extent of your country cannot otherwise than strongly impress foreign observers. The absolute security of the bill holders as the result of the deposit of the bonds in the Government chest, by each bank—these striking features strongly enlist the attention of foreign financial and business men and secure their marked commendation. It is admitted that from the earliest annals of banking in Europe nothing has been devised superior to the American national banking system. The only wonder is that there can be a party, or even a semblance of a party, which can be in favor of abandoning a system so sensibly, so practicable, so firmly intrenched in the nation's integrity, and so strong to withstand all commercial panics and disasters, and be willing to launch on the wild and uncertain seas of paper money, whose amount shall be gauged by a vote of Congress."

A Frightful Scene.

During an exhibition of some wild beasts a few days ago at the theatre in a small town in Thuringia, in Germany, an awful scene occurred. A leopard was not nearly so submissive to the tamer as usual, and dashed about the cage. Suddenly two of the bars gave way, and the animal sprang with a tremendous bound among the spectafors in the pit. The terrified people rushed pell-mell to the door, but the beast attacked the hindermost of them with teeth and claws, and in four minutes had killed a woman and child and fearfully lacerated four other persons about the face and neck. The moment the leopard escaped from its cage the beast tamer and his assistants hurried after it, armed with spears, but were unable to overcome it until it dropped dead from its wounds. On examining the broken bars of the cage, it was discovered that they had been filed. An attendant, lately dismissed for drunkeness, has been arrested on suspicion of being the author of this atrocious deed.

How Lord Dundas was Silenced.

Madame Bonaparte, in her younger days, once attended a state dinner, and was taken to the table by Lord Dundas. He had already received some of her sarcastic speeches, and in no very pleasant mood asked her if she had read Mrs. Trollope's book on America. She had. "Well, Maoam," said the Englishman, "What do you think of her pronouncing all Americans vulgarians?" "I am not surprised at that," answered spightly "Betsey Bonaparte." "Were the Americans the descendants of the Indians or Esquimaux, I should be astonished; but being the direct descendants of the English, it would be very strange if they were not vulgarians." There was no more heard from Lord Dundas that evening.

A doctor and a military officer became enamoured of the same lady. She said it was hard to chose between them, as they were such killing fellows.

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!
JAMES HARRIS & CO.,
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.
25

Planing Mill.

Laird, Foutz & Bartley
(Successors to McClellan & Speer)
PROPRIETORS OF
BELLEFONTE
PLANING MILL
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash,
Doors,
Sidings,
Floorings,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs
Building Material,
Cottage Bedsteads,
Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.
LAIRD, FOUTZ & BARTLEY,
10 23 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

Clothing.

SEASON of 1879!
Fine Clothing
MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER
CHEAPER THAN
READY-MADE.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
ASSORTMENT OF
HATS AND CAPS!
FINE SHIRTS
A SPECIALTY.
BUY GOOD WARM CLOTHING AT
LOW PRICES FROM
Montgomery & Co.
No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.
10 4-tf

WM. S. TRIPPLE.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
v5 12-1

Lumber.

LUMBER.
MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA. } YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA
P. B. CRIDER. F. W. CRIDER.
P. B. CRIDER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS.
In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started
A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa.,
where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c. White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Waln scoting; Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Stripping; Posts, Rails, Palings and Pailing Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.
CELLAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.
A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange
10-16 1y

Farming Implements.

TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 11, 1874.
THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

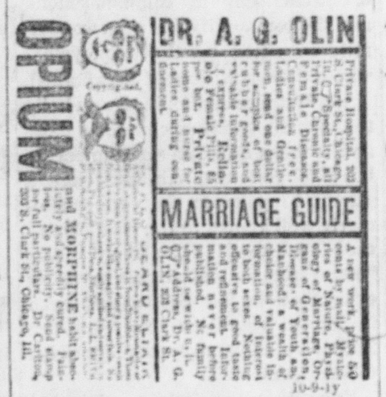
THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.
GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain A trial will cause work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.
THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often LESS) upon that machine can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.
NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Rakers, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.
NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Flax Straw, but the only perfect Threshers in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "remodeling" to change from Grain to Seeds.
MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Dividings or Scatterings.
FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from 24 to Twenty-Inch Cylinder, and Two sizes of Mounted Horse Powers to match.
STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.
OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Manufacturing Features, far beyond any other make or kind.
IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegance of Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipments, etc., our "Vibrator" Threshers and Engines are Incomparable.
FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.
11 2 26t

New Advertisements.

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE
A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Compatible and Incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their cause and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 50 cents.
"The Private Medical Adviser" on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents.
"Medical Advice," a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one nicely bound volume, $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it, can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced physician of many years' practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" Diseases. Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for Price in Stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters are promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Established, 1847.)
For Sale by Newsdealers. AGENTS Wanted.
DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their name and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage.—It is Not a Truss.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.
—THE—
"SEMINAL PASTILLE."

SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE.
A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc. etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered, of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail, sealed, for $3.—Two boxes (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases), $5—Three boxes (lasting three full months, (will stop emissions and restore vigor, in the worst cases,) $7—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.
Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, or not as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS, Market and 8th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

OPIUM
DR. A. G. OLIN
MARRIAGE GUIDE


10-9-1y

Drugs and Medicines.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. F. P. GREEN, DRUGGIST, ESTABLISHED 1853.
Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain, and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
☞ This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.
Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
10-27-1y

Dress Making.

PLAIN, FANCY SEWING
—AND—
LACE WORK.
MRS. JANE HALEY, opposite the Cemetery, takes this method to solicit from the people of Bellefonte work. Can do
PLAIN & FANCY SEWING
OR LACE WORK.
Any person having such work to do can have it done well by Mrs. Haley, and at the same time help a worthy, poor woman. 3-1f

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner Front and Pine Street,
Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.
ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.
The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best he market affords 25 1y

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!
—THE—
BUSH HOUSE!
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.
The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.
GEORGE HOPPES, Proprietor.

Wilson & McFarlane--Hardware.

STOVES, RANGES,
—AND—
HARDWARE,
CHEAPER THAN EVER!
WILSON & McFARLANE
ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF
Double & Single Parlor Heaters,
COOK STOVES AND RANGES,
LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF
HARDWARE, PAINTS,
Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,
ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated
ARMSTRONG'S McKELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.
GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET
It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Block Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.
9 14-tf. WILSON & McFARLANE.

Medical.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.
A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,
86 HARRISON AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
Is a Vegetable Preparation
invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.
Price 25 Cents a Box.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE CURES
flesh wounds, frozen limbs, salt rheum, chilblains, sore breast, sore lips, erysipelas, ringworms, scald head, chapped hands, burns, cancers, felons, scalds, sores, ulcers, wounds, stings, shingles, festers, wens, sties, piles, abcess, freckles, bunions, sprains, boils, bites, cuts, whitlows warts, blisters, tan, pimples, corns, scurvy, itch, ingrowing nails, nettle rash, mosquito and flea bites, spider stings.
And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.
For sale by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price by mail 50 cents.
10-33-1y

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK. The Great TRADE MARK.

Before Taking. After Taking.
English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self Abuse: as loss of Memory, Universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and consumption and a premature grave.
☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa. vol-10-37-1y

Black Forest Oil Catarrh Remedy
WARRANTED TO CURE IN ALL CASES.
Where directions are followed. Sold by all druggists in one and two dollar packages. Patients using our remedy should write us fully of their cases, and we will send them special directions. If your druggist has not our remedy, write to us at once for sample package, circulars, &c Address, F. H. Bowen & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., General agents for the United States and Canada

Do you want to make some money?
If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the Rotary Scive. The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.
Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WHITE, Gen. Agt. West Penn'a. Pittsburg, Pa. 10-27.

Insurance.

Insure with the oldest and most reliable agency in Centre county.
Jos. A. Rankin & Son,
NEAR COURT HOUSE,
Bellefonte, Penn'a.
LYCOMING FIRE INS. CO.,
OF MUNCY PA.
ASSETS OVER $5,000,000.00.
INSURE ON
MUTUAL AND STOCK PLANS.
SPRINGFIELD FIRE
AND
Marine Insurance Comp'y,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Assets, $1,637,027,71
FRANKLIN FIRE, of Philadelphia, Penn'a.
HARTFORD FIRE, of Hartford, Conn.
PHŒNIX FIRE, of Hartford, Conn.
HANOVER FIRE, of New York.
CONTINENTAL FIRE, of New York.
NORTHERN FIRE, of New York.
WESTERN FIRE, of Canada.
QUEEN FIRE, of England.
ARMENIA FIRE, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
POTTSVILLE MUTUAL FIRE, of Pottsville.
METROPOLITAN LIFE, of New York.
PRESBYTERIAN LIFE, of Philadelphia, Pa.
vol 11-1-6m

INSURANCE.
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY
FIRE AND LIGHTNING.
9 9-1y. GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High-street, Bellefonte.

J. H. MORRISON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Representing a number of the Best and Safest companies. Horses insured against Theft, death, or accident.
Office in the Conard House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n16

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARD
takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deschner's gun store, on High street.
At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine. 10 21 1y

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

Notice to Settle.

Notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to Isaac Guggenheimer, individually, up to the 16th of December last, that settlement must be made by March 1st.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

—Judge Orvis is in Washington.

—"Pinafore" at Reynolds' Hall tomorrow night.

—The public schools of Penn township have closed.

—Navigation on the canal has opened at Lock Haven.

—Twelve large cakes of soap at Valentines' for 25 cents.

—There was a slight snow storm on last Friday morning.

—Valentines expect two car loads of potatoes this week.

—All kinds of canned vegetables and fruits at Valentines.

—John Shook, late of Farmers' Mills, has gone to Harrisburg.

—Gradually the earth is being covered with a garment of green.

—Councilman Jack Agar, of Lock Haven, was in town over Sunday.

—Sechler has put up an awning over the front of his meat market.

—A good white shirt, tie, bosom and cuffs for fifty cents at Newman's.

—Wilbur F. Reeder, Esq., returned from Elk county last Thursday morning.

—The curb markets last Saturday and yesterday morning were very small.

—A new board walk has been laid in front of Dr. Hayes' property, on Linn street.

—It is time to move in the matter of decorating soldiers' graves on the 30th of May.

—You can get a pound of good green or roasted coffee at Valentines' for 15 cents a pound.

—P. W. McDowell, Esq., of Howard, has removed to Mackeyville, Clinton county.

—It looks now as though summer had come to stay. No objections from this quarter.

—The best entertainment of the season will be given by Mrs. J. G. Love to-morrow night.

—The saintly, sepulchral crew in the Bush House cellar would do well to dry up and blow away.

—Be sure and buy a ticket to Mrs. Love's grand entertainment to-morrow night. Tickets, 25 cents.

—Great bargains at H. K. Hick's. The only five-cent table in town. Come and see for yourselves.

—The services at St. John's Episcopal church last Sunday were unusually interesting, it being Easter Sunday.

—William P. Mitchell, surveyor, assisted by Ellis L. Orvis, "ran" part of the line around Marion township last week.

—Fresh ground Onondago plaster is the best and the cheapest. For sale only by Lawrence L. Brown, Bellefonte.

—Bernard Lauth, proprietor of the Howard Iron Works, has put an engine in the M'Calmont ore mines, in Marion township.

—Newman makes fine clothing to order cheaper than any other house in Pennsylvania, and he employs none but first-class tailors.

—The best salt in the world to make butter with is Higgin's English Eureka salt, sold only at Valentines' stores, at $1 a bag. Call and see it.

—Onondago plaster costs less money and is superior to any other in the market. For sale by Lawrence L. Brown, dealer in coal, grain, &c.

—The name of Half Moon postoffice has been changed to Stormstown. This will be more convenient. The after name is the name of the vilge.

—Dr. Calder, of the State College, lectured at Clintondale, Clinton county, on Saturday week. His subject was "what good has been done by the Patrons of Husbandry."

—Bauland's, at Bee Hive dry goods store, is the place to buy your dry goods. He has all his goods marked in plain figures (a new departure), has but one price, and it is the lowest in Centre county.

—Mr. Andrew Brockerhoff arrived at home last Wednesday evening from Cuba and Florida, whither he had gone for his health. He had pleasant times, and looks well. Joe, a brother of Andrew, returned last week from school.

Headstones for Soldiers' Graves.

By an act of Congress, passed in 1873, headstones have been placed over the graves of all soldiers buried in the National cemeteries. At the instance of the War Department, Congress has recently authorized the erection of similar headstones over the graves of the Union soldiers who are buried in private and village cemeteries. This will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. In the meantime, the Quartermaster General, at Washington, will at once proceed to collect the necessary information as to where these headstones are required. All persons having any knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in private cemeteries whose graves are not marked, are requested to communicate the fact to the Quartermaster General, and give regiment, company and date of death of deceased, if known. Similar information is desired from parties in charge of such cemeteries. Of course it is not intended to furnish headstones for graves over which monuments have already been erected by relatives or friends of the deceased.

—J. W. Harris, Esq., postmaster of Lock Haven, has received a letter from the Treasury Department designating him a "United States Depositary of Public Moneys," in that city, and authorizing him to receive and hold public moneys arising from the sale of the "United States refunding certificates," issued in accordance with the act of February 26, 1879. These certificates are of the denomination of ten dollars each, are nearly of the form and size of a United States note, bear interest at 4 per cent. and are convertible, with accrued interest, into four per cent. government bonds, in sums of fifty dollars or multiples thereof. Mr. Harris has forwarded his bond to the Treasury Department, and will in a few days have a supply of the certificates and be prepared to issue them to persons who desire to invest in them.

—Our cellar contemporary grievously complains because of certain phrases used in the REPUBLICAN, and, Pharisaical like, omits to mention its own faults. We carefully perused the *Herald* while it lived, and continue to scan the pages of what remains, but we never once imagined that there was any similarity between the *Herald* or its offspring and the classical literature of bygone centuries. Notwithstanding the great amount of intelligence (?) that is supppsed to cover the tripod of the cellar organ, it don't seem much like reading Homer, Virgil or Cæsar, and we fail to notice any improvement upon these ancient and celebrated writers.

—Mrs. J. G. Love's Third Annual Entertainment by the pupils of her class, assisted by the Amateur Orchestra and others, at Reynolds' Hall, tomorrow night, will be a fine affair. The programme is large and varied, embracing, among other things, a selection from the far-famed "Pinafore" opera. Mrs. Love has labored with her characteristic energy in getting up this entertainment, and the music-loving people of Bellefonte know just what to expect. The price of admission has been put low—25 cents for and 20 cents for children—so that everybody can go.

—Mr. James David, who probably lives on the most elevated farm in Clinton county (it being on the mountains back of Beech Creek), was in Bellefonte last week, attending to business. Mr. David was, at one time, a stiff Democrat, but he loves the Greenback theory, and has voted with the Nationals of late. "Uncle Jim" is a surveyor, and as tough as a pine knot. He says he would rather be in the "bushes" than any other place, and although over 70 years of age, can walk eighteen hours without flinching.

"Just opened"—a handsome assortment of ladies' Fashionable Spring Wraps, in silk, camel's hair, (trimmed with French lace and passmenteries) drap d'ete, diagonals, &c. Paisley, Cheniel, Shepherd and Scotch plaid shawls. Identical prices as at the Grand Depot. W. H. Wilkinson, Bellefonte, Pa., agent for John Wanamaker, Phila.

Lay aside your chest protector
And a linen duster choose;
Put your overcoat in camphor,
Put away your overshoes;
'Tis the time to wash all over,
Take no more cod liver oils;
Seems to us that winter's vanished:
Now for moonlight strolls and boils.

—Base ball is now in vogue. The first game of the season was played last Saturday between a nine from town and a team from the Forge. The score stood 14 to 2 in favor of the town club.

—While visiting Guggenheimer's grand Keystone dry goods palace we found a very beautiful and large stock of goods on hand. The Keystone is a handsome and pleasant place.

Mann's Axe Factory.

We propose to give, from time to time, brief sketches of the history and workings of the important industrial institutions of Centre county.

First on the list we find the axe factory of J. Fearon Mann, Esq., located about two miles south-east of town, on Logan's Branch, a tributary of Spring creek. These works were originated by William Mann, Jr., father of the present proprietor, who came to Bellefonte in 1825 and commenced the manufacture of axes in a blacksmith shop, then standing along Spring creek, nearly opposite where the Bush House is now located. In 1827 William Mann was joined by his brother, Harvey Mann, Sr., and the works were subsequently removed to their present location, at Boiling Springs, where for six years business was carried on under the firm name of William & Harvey Mann. These gentlemen were energetic and practical, and soon established a thriving business. After a partnership of six years, William Mann sold out and removed to Mauch Chunk, when he engaged in the manufacture of edge-tools. In about a year afterwards he was burned out, when he went to near Lewistown and established the extensive axe works now operated by William Mann, Jr., & Co. These works have a capacity of 1,200 axes per day. Harvey Mann continued the business at this place, (taking in his son, Harvey Mann, Jr., when at the proper age) until his death in June, 1870. Harvey Mann, Jr., conducted the business until February 27, 1875, when he died from injuries received in a railroad accident.

On the 21st of April, 1875, the present proprietor, J. Fearon Mann, formerly a member of the firm of William Mann, Jr., & Co., took possession of the works, which are probably the oldest in the United States. Mr. Mann's experience, which is practical as well as theoretical, has enabled him to properly manage the business in which he is engaged. The capacity of the factory is about 350 per day, and employment is given to 45 persons. The works have been in almost constant operation from the commencement, and the community has been wonderfully benefited by the employment which the establishment has afforded.

Mr. Mann's attention is given wholly to the manufacture of chopping axes, and of these he makes a number of beautiful patterns. His axes have a standard reputation, but are particularly well known in the west, where they are used extensively. The "Mann" axe finds a market in nearly every State in the Union, and even in foreign countries. Not long ago 2,000 were shipped to the Brazilian Government.

From this axe factory originated two others, one at Lewistown and one at Mill Hall, both of which are operated by members of the Mann family. From twelve to fifteen axes per day, the number turned out in the early history of the Bellefonte works, the Manns are now making about 2,000 finished axes per day.

The process of axe-making is one of interest, and worthy of attention. The iron is in bars weighing about one hundred pounds. These are cut into required lengths in order to make the weight wanted at which the axes are packed. The pieces are sent to the poll shop, where, by heating and hammering, the eye is plated out, the two ends turned over, forming the part intended for the bit, eye and poll. We then have what axe men call "patterns."

The parts intended for the bit are then welded together under a big trip hammer and squeezed down to a required thickness for the steel scarf. The scarf is split open and from twelve to fourteen ounces of steel, for the bit, inserted, and welded under the hammer. The bit is drawn into shape, and afterwards refined on the anvil.

The next process is known as hammering the head or swedging out the eye and squaring and shaping up of the poll. This work is all done at the forging shops.

The embryo axes are now taken to the grinding shops a few rods farther up Logan's branch, and put through the first grinding process, where the general outline or shape is given. The second process is called "surface grinding." This is done on immense stones, which remove the blackness and smooth up the surface.

The axes are now hauled to the polishing and finishing shop, a mile and a quarter down the stream. Mr. Mann occupies the old wire mill, and has a 50-horse power turbine wheel to drive the machinery. At this shop the important feature of tempering is performed. This requires very careful men—men who understand this particular branch of the trade. The axe is heated over a slow fire until it assumes a cherry red color, when it is cooled in salt brine. The steel is now as hard as it can be made, but entirely too hard for use.

This is avoided by letting down the temper, which is preceded by the brightening of the steel with grindstone grit, in order that every phase of the "letting down" may be carefully observed. The axe is placed over the fire again, and there remains until it assumes a straw color (470°), next a purple (538°), and then a dark blue tinge, when the temperature stands at 550°. The axe is now cooled in water.

The third grinding process is that of smoothing the surface, shaping edge and rolling the corners, all of which is done on a finer grade of stones than heretofore used.

The polishing is done on a series of emery wheels, of different grades. These wheels are made of wood with leather bands stretched tightly on the surface. The leather surface is coated with glue, and rolled in emery. The wheels revolve at the rate of 1,600 times per minute, and the most careful workmen are required, so that the temper will not be drawn, or other mistakes made. As after every other process, the axes are now inspected and the different grades selected, stamped, bronzed or painted, boxed and sold, all of which is, we are glad to say, done without much unnecessary trouble.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The iron used in the Mann axe is nearly all purchased in Pittsburg, although some from the Howard Iron Works. B. Lauth, proprietor, is used, and gives perfect satisfaction. The steel is from the mill of Park Bros. & Co., Pittsburg.

The grindstones are from Amherst, O., and 150 tons have been contracted for, to be used this year.

Heretofore, anthracite coal has been used in the manufacture of axes by Mr. Mann, but he has substituted Snow Shoe Coke, which gives better satisfaction.

Four water wheels furnish the necessary power for the works. Two are of wood and two are turbine wheels. One of the latter was put in a few days since by W. P. Duncan & Co. of this place. The other one came from Bristol, Conn.

The machinery throughout the shops is first-class and in good order.

That Rag Carpet.

The Y. M. C. A. rag carpet commitee are making arrangements with certain ladies of the different churches for assistance in the matter of securing a carpet for the main room. A commitee of three ladies from each church will be appointed who will solicit the rags. It is requested that all material be ready for collection by the first of May, when the proper persons will go around and gather it up. The association desires it to be generally known that contributions are solicited and will be received from persons who are not church members. With the assistance of all who are able, the young men will secure a good carpet for about thirty dollars.

—As a sample of what advertising in a home newspaper amounts to, we have but to mention one incident. Week before last Mr. E. A. Smith, the tinner, inserted a quarter-column advertisement in the REPUBLICAN, and on last Monday he told us that he had received *thirty orders for spouting*. Mr. Smith is a first-class tinner, and we recommend him to the people of Bellefonte and Centre county. He is a good workman, and charges only moderately.

—Yesterday was All Fools' day, and the crop in this locality was prolific.—BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN. "A frank confession is good for the soul," but we did not expect so unblushing a confession regarding the peculiar character of the community in the above office.—*Democrat.*

"Locality" signifies considerable, but of course we didn't mean to include the classical (?) crowd in the cellar. By the way, classical fools are said to be unequaled as fools.

—It is currently reported that Mr. Bush intends painting the Bush House. The new coat of paint will be a drab color, or something like the paint on his residence. This will be a grand improvement, and it ought to be finished before the summer season sets in.

—Mrs. N. K. Dare has just returned from Philadelphia with a very fine assortment of summer milinery goods, comprising all the latest styles and novelties of the season, and at all prices. Hats from 10 cents to $10.

—Don't let other store keepers blather to you with nonsense, but go straight to Newman's and good, honest goods at rock bottom prices. Newman is the man and the Eagle clothing Hall the place to buy your goods.

—Valentines report that business at their stores is larger than ever. Their sales of fish, etc. are very large. The competition among merchants has increased trade.

—Congressman Yocum came home from Washington last Saturday morning, and went through the ordeal of a hearty hand-shaking.

The Library.

At a meeting of the Library Association last Monday night, the old board of managers was re-elected. During the meeting J. W. Gephart, Esq., introduced a resolution to transfer the rights and franchises of the association to the Y. M. C. A., inasmuch as the receipts had not covered the expenditures, &c. The resolution offered to maintain one room as a *free* reading room for boys, a second room for adults and a third room for the use of the association proper. There was a very spirited debate upon this point, and several members announced that the comforts and conveniences of the rooms were only for those who paid and contributed to the support of the association. If we understand the matter, this is not so; but that the association was formed to give a free reading room to the public. Governor Curtin, who contributed largely, is of this opinion it is said, and others, who never visit the place, pay in, that the public may be benefited. The only benefit to a stockholder is that he has a vote in its management. If this selfish idea is to be maintained, those persons who frequent the place continually will be compelled to pay the expenses. Several persons have already said that they contributed not on their own account, but for the good of others; hence to maintain a voice and vote, they need but contribute five dollars instead of ten, fifteen or twenty.

When Mr. Gephart saw that there was considerable opposition to his movement, he withdrew the resolution, feeling that the association could not afford to take hold of the matter and be antagonized so strongly.

—The new building proposed to be erected by the men at Valentines' forge for temperance, religious and literary purposes will likely soon be put up. In fact, work has commenced. The men have raised $624 towards the project, and the Messrs. Valentine have promised $200 in addition to the $100 already given, besides various other incidental contributions, if the whole amount needed—$1,000—is obtained and the building erected free of debt. Samuel Milliken, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., has given $50 and only $126 more is needed. The friends of religion and temperance ought to help the cause along by giving something. All monies may be sent to Alfred Nicholls, treasurer, Bellefonte, Penn'a.

—Mr. J. W. B. Bausman who has been engaged to lecture in Reynolds' Opera House on Saturday evening, April 26th, is a rapidly rising lawyer of Lancaster, and said to be an effective speaker. He does not lecture for a living, but for the love of what is good. His lecture "Over the Ocean" has been delivered in various places in the State with great success. In Lancaster, for the benefit of the organ fund of St. Paul's Reformed Church; in Philadelphia and other places for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. It will be given here for the benefit of the organ fund of St. John's Episcopal Church. Tickets 25 cents.

—J. H. Meixsel, Esq., of the firm of Meixsel & Co., general commission merchants at No. 58 South street, Baltimore, was in town last Friday, and called at the REPUBLICAN office. He is a very extensive dealer in wheat, and buys large quantities of it from central Pennsylvania as well as from other portions of the State. Mr. Meixsel is the senior member of the firm, and is an agreeable, business-like gentleman.

—The Centre Minstrels are in training for the grand entertainment on Tuesday night, the 29th. The boys are working energetically, and we expect to hear a good report. The performers who assisted at the first entertainment will take part this time. The proceeds will be given to the Mountain City Band, and of course every person who can will go.

—The University (colored) singers, from New Orleans, gave a very nice concert at Humes' Hall last Thursday night. The singing of this troupe was decidedly better than any similar company that has appeared in this place. The rendition of several old plantation melodies in true negro style was highly appreciated by the audience.

—Our genial dry goods man, Mr. J. H. Bauland, of the Bee Hive, left last night for the city. The fact that a new stock of spring and summer goods is already needed, certainly shows that the Bee Hive is a cheap place to buy goods.

—Four rooms and one dwelling house with eight rooms, on Lamb street, for rent at reasonable rates. Inquire of William Jones, ag't, 1st National Bank. 16 tf

—Cal Lose received yesterday from Philadelphia a barouche which he will put on the road.

The Achievements of Stanley.

Mr. J. B. Crowell is canvassing Bellefonte and vicinity, soliciting subscriptions to the book entitled "The Achievements of Stanley and other African Explorers." The work is highly interesting, giving a minute and glowing description of Stanley's journey through Africa. Hon. J. F. Headley, a writer of well known ability is the author. Mr. Headley is the author of a history of the late war. We commend the agent, Mr. Crowell, to our people, for a more entertaining book, cannot be obtained.

—J. Newman, Jr., the King Clothier, don't humbug the people by telling them that he is selling at cost. But he positively asserts that he is selling better goods for less money than those who advertise at cost. A call at his famous Eagle Clothing Hall will convince you of the fact. He has pants at 40 cents, hats at 23 cents, shirts at 25 cents, and everything in proportion. 14 tf

—Don't forget the select sociable to be given next Friday, the 18th, in Bush's Hall. Prof. Young's String Band, of Lock Haven, will furnish music for the ocasion. All trippers of the light fantastic toe are respectfully invited. A walking match will take place during intermission. No improper characters admitted. Committee.

—John Sourbeck, of Logan Hose, sports the handsomest fireman's badge in town. It is solid gold, and represents a hose carriage. Below is a scroll, upon which are the words, "Logan Hose No. 1." It was secured in New York by Mr. Richards, the jeweler.

—Good news. Money can be made rapidly by selling copies of my pen drawing of the motto, "God bless our Home." They are new and beautiful. Agents wanted. Send 10 cents for sample copy and terms. Address, H. R. Hanks, Easton, Pa.

—A large attendance at the Centennial Club rooom, on next Monday night, is desired. Something aside from the regular order of business takes place, and all who can should not fail to be present on this occasion.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars.*

2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—On and after this date overcoats will be sold at cost at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Remember this. 2 tf

—Bring on your old wornout wringers and have them made as good as new, at H. K. Hicks. 13-4t

—Wringing machines repaired at Hicks. 13-4t

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

THE GREATEST BLESSING.—A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column. 16-2t

MARRIED.

ECKLEY—WILLIAMS—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Huston township, Mar. 15th, 1879, by the Rev W. A. Ridge, Mr. Wm. H. Eckley and Miss Katie W. Williams, all of Martha Furnace.

FORTNEY—DANLEY—April 10th, at the home of the bride, by Rev. J. A. Koser, Mr. John Fortney, of Boalsburg, to Miss L. J. Danley, of Pine Grove Mills.

MARSHALL—ROTHROCK—At the residence of the bride's father, on April 9th, by Rev. A. D. Yocum, Mr. Samuel A. Marshall and Miss Kate Rothrock.

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)
How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells
of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 9, 1879.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$1 00
Red wheat	1 00
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	45
Corn, shelled	45
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 25
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	18
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	8
Lard per pound	7
Eggs per doz	12½
Potatoes per bushel	80
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	12½
Lemons per doz	33
Dried sweet corn per pound	10
Small Onions per quart	10